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VOLUME XLIX. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889—TEN PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS—{OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

CELEBRATED CANVASES.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERESTCHAGIN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The Art Institute to Be Wholly Given Over to This Wonderful and Mammoth Collection—"The Tribune" Enabled to Make Its Readers Acquainted with Some of the Principal Pictures—The Much Discussed "Holy Family"—Verestchagin's Type of Christ.

The Verestchagin exhibition of paintings, sketches, rugs, marbles, articles of domestic and religious use in the East, and bric-à-brac of many kinds arrived yesterday from New York. It came in the care of Mr. John B. Randolph of the American Art Association, New York, who will be manager of it during its five weeks' stay in Chicago. The exhibition will test the capacity of the Art Institute to the utmost. It will fill every available room. Even the plaster casts will have to be temporarily grouped in other rooms. The statement telegraphed from New York that only a portion of the complete Verestchagin exhibition would be sent here is inaccurate. Every number in the New York catalogue except one is in the Art Institute. The Russian music will be played by a young Russian pianiste. The piano will be placed in the west end of the principal gallery now occupied by the casts. The samovar has also arrived, and tea will be served by two young Russians after the manner of their country. The pianiste and the tea servers will be in the native costumes. The service will also be Russian.

Mr. President Hutchinson has solved judiciously and generously the problem of admission of regular membership holders. With the approval of his colleagues he has resolved that the value of the annual membership shall not be diminished for any reason whatever. These memberships, which cost only $10 yearly, admit the holder and all his family to every exhibition in the institute, to all the lectures, and the library. The pledge thus implied will not be broken under any circumstances. Holders of these annual memberships may visit the Verestchagin exhibition as many times during the five weeks it remains here as they please, with all the members of their families and friends from outside the city. They will be asked to show their membership cards at the door and to be honorable in restricting the number admitted under each card to the actual circle described by its terms. So great is the eagerness to see the Verestchagin exhibition that the annual memberships have of late been increasing at the rate of more than $100 a day. Owing to this increase the trustees will be compelled to limit the invitations for the opening night to the membership. Hitherto they have sent their inaugural cards freely to citizens not yet members. The omission to do so this time they desire shall be attributed only to the true cause.

THE "HOLY FAMILY."

THE TRIBUNE was permitted to see last night a large number of the pictures. The unpacking is necessarily slow and requires dexterous and experienced handling. The hanging will be still slower, as it involves not merely grouping the pictures properly on the walls but putting in place the draperies, innumerable curiosities, armor, carpets, etc., which constitute the remarkable ensemble. The exhibition will not be ready for the press until a week from Friday next and it will not be opened to the public until a week from Saturday evening, Feb. 2. THE TRIBUNE is, however, enabled to make its readers acquainted with a number of the principal pictures and to give such information as will make the enjoyment of this magnificent collection greater by anticipating some of the questions it will inevitably raise. These questions relate to the artist's ideas apart from art, and to his place simply as an artist apart from his ideas in morals, philosophy, Bible history, or sociology. Verestchagin is indisputably a genius. His individuality as manifested in these works is unique, powerful, and picturesque. It is bold, self-reliant, defiant. He repudiates the ideals of Italian religious art. He repudiates everything in modern civilization which demands force for its maintenance. He is the Tolstoi of pictorial art. He goes even beyond Tolstoi in his humanization of Christianity. Those who have read Tolstoi's moral essays and made the deductions he desires drawn from his novels are aware that his reformed social system rests really on Christ's Sermon on the Mount. His is a doctrine of beatitudes, of placid, pure, or platonic love, of self-renunciation, and of idyllic simplicity of life. Verestchagin goes further. He is not only a Socialist, which one might be without impugning traditional beliefs or denying the supernatural, but he is an exclusively human Socialist. He is a Naturist, to make a better word than "Naturalist," which cannot properly be transferred from physics to metaphysics. Whether pantheist or theist, his Christ is seen in an environment which will certainly shock the orthodox, and amid surroundings that will create more sensation among the devotees of prevalent types of the Holy Family than all his other works, although many of the others are extraordinary in beauty and not less rich in suggestiveness.

THE "HOLY FAMILY."

Verestchagin's "Holy Family" will be the most discussed from the moral and theological side of all the pictures in the collection. THE TRIBUNE presents herewith a sketch of its composition and a summary of the artist's defense of his presentation of it. The picture belongs in the second category in dimensions. The first glance discovers a sumptuous and finely harmonized color scheme with solidity and order in the architectural features. The coloring is warm, without sensationism and skillfully rhythmed. The interior court of an Oriental dwelling discloses in the distance the dark recess that opens into the more secluded portion of the place. In the middle distance is seated, with a suckling babe in her lap, a sad and sweet faced woman of middle age, of Jewish type and benignant but far from angelic or saintlike countenance. The face, indeed, is ordinary in feature, the pose on the ground common and familiar, and the action indicated such as any mother of the lowly class would express when nursing her young. There is not the slightest attempt at idealization. There is no halo. There are no cherubs. No wings flutter in the upper ether. No imaginary seraph voices sing carols down from the parapets of Heaven.

This is Mary, the mother of Christ. She is feeding not the infant Jesus, but the latest of a considerable line of His brothers and sisters. She is surrounded by the other youngsters and by a number of domesticated fowl who are animatedly picking up such crumbs as they happen to find. Two children are lying in the foreground playing a game, the feet of one up in the air, tan colored, swarthy, and bare. The clothing is scanty on all the children. One is standing near the mother, with hand across its eyes as if in petulance or to screen its glance from the reflection of the brilliant sunlight that enters from the open sky. Another is sitting near the mother, rather shy and self-absorbed. Joseph, his back to the observer, is leaning over his carpenter bench, aided by presumably Mary's second son. Christ sits apart on the observer's left, yellow in hair and beard, studying a scroll, reading attentively from right to left. Several manuscripts lie beside him. His pose is that of a dignified but not Heavenly lounger. He seems unconscious of the family and indifferent to its concerns. He is shod with sandals, and a white tunic extends to His ankles. The figure is ordinary in all respects, but with more poetic expression than any other in the scene. Chickens cluck and pick near him. On strings run across from point to point in the masonry are the ragged garments of the family. There are no cooking utensils visible nor other indications of domestic existence. The open court may be presumed, therefore, to be the family living, resting, and working room.

HIS TYPE OF CHRIST.

At first glance into its moral factors the "Holy Family" of Verestchagin will appear a vulgarization of a sublime theme. That the Russian so intended it will not appear upon second examination. Unlike Munkacsy, his Christ is not a French tenor. The vulgarization is in the scene as a whole, if at all. The Christ type is meditative, oriental, and not of the same physical characteristics as the rest of the household. He is the exceptional type in the scene, and, although not godlike in the traditional sense, He is certainly not devoid of those qualities which imagination associates with certain kinds of esthetic or moral elevation. In Munkacsy's religious works everything is sacrificed for dynamic effect. His "Christ on Calvary" is not half so impressive a figure as the huge white horse that rears and plunges below the skirt of the hill. The Russian has made Christ the moral as well as the pictorial centre of this scene. With a skill which few would have the hardihood to imitate he boldly abandons artistic canons, and while perfectly preserving his lines of planes and foci of light and his beautiful religiousness of color, his reds and yellows melting with many gradations into the sovereign benign blue of the heavens, he makes the observer feel that the real centre of power in the picture is the figure of Christ sitting demurely out of the centre to one side and communing only with His own thoughts.

The apparent vulgarization lies, therefore, in the depiction of the household with the brothers and sisters, the carpentry in progress, the old clothes strung across the walls, the piles of shavings around the feet of Joseph and the second son, the chickens mixed up with the unaureoled mother, the humbleness and not to say the slovenliness of the latter and her younger family. Verestchagin defends this composition by direct appeal to Scripture. But most Christians, partly because they choose to ignore these passages and partly because medieval art has established a solitary and precise type of Christ and of Madonna, are really shocked at having Christ placed in a family group. In Vienna this shock was so violent that vitriol was poured over the picture and a considerable part of it had to be repainted.

Technically, the "Holy Family" is a beautiful picture. There were perplexing problems of light, of proportion, of grouping, and of order in it, which are easily overcome without ostentation. One is left to consider without intrusion of brush the real question that will be uppermost in every mind. When that question is settled—when the observer allows that the painter was fully warranted in this familiarity—the charms of the composition will receive their meed of admiration. The textures are admirable without being in the least overdone. The handling is broad but cautious, and the realism which Verestchagin advocates as true modern art, dealing with life and its accidents and incidents frankly and unabashed, finds in the "Holy Family" one of its most persuasive illustrations.

VERESTCHAGIN'S REALISM.

The intimation given out rather covertly by carpers against the Russian theories of art that his practice of it is sensational or showmanish is wholly sustained by the works themselves. He must encounter on account of his theories that irritation which human nature feels when its beloved traditions, acquired without choice, adhered to in most cases without reason, are surprised and subjected to seeming indignity. But if Verestchagin be an idealist in moral theory he is a realist in the best sense in art. After the visitor to the Art Institute shall have settled his quarrel with him on ethical or theological or sociological propositions, or agreed to leave them all in abeyance, he will visit the pictures many times afterward for their profound fascination. They divide themselves into distinct groups. His landscapes possess qualities that are positive, characteristic, and noble. His architectural interiors are marvels of drawing, texture, and light. His figures are definit in their racial definition and alone would mark him a great artist although most of them are little more than studies. His war scenes and other examples of the application of force in the name of civilization and law are full of sensation. But the sensation is in the theme, not in the handling.

There is a sentiment of Greek poetry in several of the landscapes which for lack of room may not be more definitely described in this article. The spirit of Shelley interpreting Prometheus is suggested in the vague but intense "Sea and Sky," and the view in the Himalayas, snowy caps calmly supreme over fields of dense and partially luminous clouds, opens to the mind the wide vistas of mythology peopled with the creatures, half god, half human, in whom the passions of earth contended for mastery with the sublime serenity of Olympus.

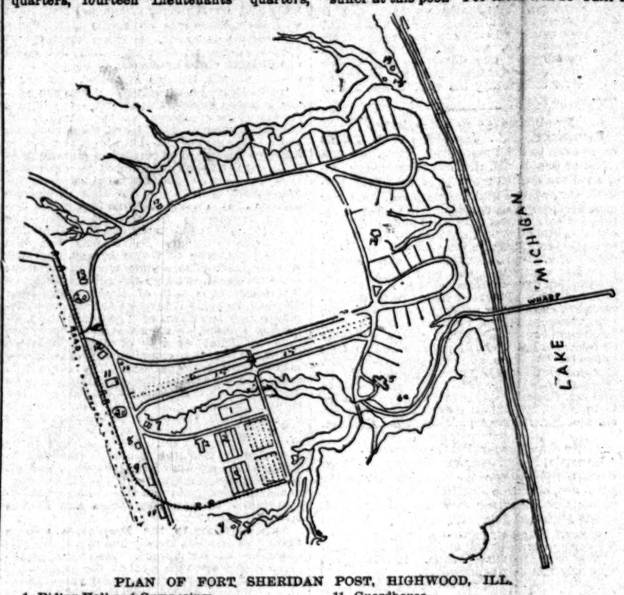
OUR NEW MILITARY POST.

FORT SHERIDAN WILL BE THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.

The Plans for the Buildings Have Been Accepted and the Work of Construction Will Soon Begin—The Commander Will Be Domiciled in a Mansion Costing $30,000—There Will Be a Mighty Tower and Handsome Quarters for all of the Soldiers.

The Secretary of War has approved the plans for the building of Fort Sheridan Military Post at Highwood as drawn up by Holabird & Roche and recommended by Capt. C. P. Miller. The cost of the buildings will exceed $800,000, and will be begun at once, the officers' quarters being the first to be put under way. In all there will be thirty-five buildings erected.

The materials selected for the walls are pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The principal buildings now planned are: Officers' mess, cavalry and infantry barracks, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, Quartermaster's storehouses, cavalry stables, Quartermaster's stables, pumping and electric light house, hospital, dead-house, guard-house, chapel, six non-commissioned officers' quarters, fourteen Lieutenants' quarters, seven Captains' quarters, two field officers' quarters, and post commander's quarters.



PLAN OF FORT SHERIDAN POST, HIGHWOOD, ILL.

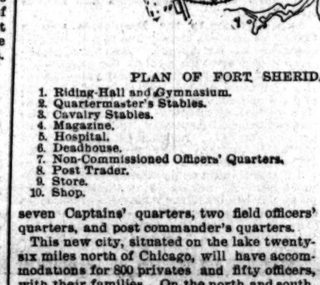
1. Riding-Hall and Gymnasium.
2. Quartermaster's Stables.
3. Cavalry Stables.
4. Magazine.
5. Hospital.
6. Deadhouse.
7. Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters.
8. Post Trader.
9. Store.
10. Shop.
11. Guardhouse.
12. Administration Building.
13. Chapel.
14. Commandant's Quarters.
15. Barracks.
16. Flagstaff.
17. Officers' Mess.
18. Pumping Station.
19. Quarters for Engineer and Fireman.
20. Park.

This new city, situated on the lake twenty-six miles north of Chicago, will have accommodations for 800 privates and fifty officers, with their families. On the north and south, just beyond the boundary of the post, ravines perfect the surface drainage.

The plans of the post were prepared under the direction of Gen. J. D. Bingham, Q. C. Simonds, civil engineer and landscape gardener, perking the plat. The parade grounds form an irregular ellipse in the northern half of the post, around which a boulevard extends, diverging into two driveways to the lake shore, forming two minor parks, on which front the field officers' and Captains' quarters.

Along the north boulevard the officers' mess and Captains' and Lieutenants' quarters front the parade ground. Opposite and facing them, along the south boulevard, are the cavalry and infantry barracks, covering fully half the frontage of the parade grounds on this side. Between the east boulevard and the lake, surrounded by a handsome lawn and gardens, the post commander's quarters are situated. This commanding position gives an excellent view of the lake and surrounding country.

The parade ground is to be a thousand feet wide and sixteen hundred feet long. A wharf will be built one thousand feet into the lake. The storerooms, stables, workshops, and cavalry stables will be located on the southern side. These buildings will be sufficiently removed to avoid any annoyance and still convenient for soldiers of the post and citizens temporarily engaged in the service of the Quartermaster. Northwest of these buildings near the barracks and just within the post lines the sutler has pitched his camp. Within a hundred yards of him, confronting the main driveway leading to the parade ground, the sombre guard-house challenges the intruder and protects the flag. On a prominent curve of the road the neat little chapel faces the camps to the southeast. In a retired spot and remote from the chapel and commanding a view of the lake is the hospital and dispensary. Behind it in the glen is the dead-house.



THE POST COMMANDER'S HOUSE.

Uncle Sam proposes to care for his soldiers near Chicago in a manner surpassed by no country in the world and unequaled in any other part of the United States. The palatial mansion of the post commander will cost $30,000. The building will comprise two stories, a basement and attic. There will be a great stone veranda in front and a wide hall running through the centre of the house. On the north side another stone balcony connects with a stairway leading from the hall. In the northwest corner, overlooking the lake, is the library, lighted by a round bay-window.

On the south side of the house are the parlor, sitting-room, and dining-room, all connected with large sliding doors admitting of throwing the whole of this side into one room. The rooms are all irregular in shape, made so by ingenious nooks and bay windows. The dimensions of the parlor are 16x20 feet, of the dining-room 16x23 feet. The interior is to be finished in oiled hard woods, pine, cherry, and oak. Fireplaces will be built in the sitting-room and library. The second floor is divided into six sleeping chambers, with roomy bathroom. The attic is furnished for servants' quarters. The entire house will be heated by steam.

The field officers' houses will each cost $9,000. They will be two stories high, five rooms on each floor, with basement and attic. The building of these houses will be commenced at once.

Twenty-one houses will be built for the Captains and Lieutenants. Each will cost $8,000.

The officers' mess will be forty-five feet deep by 225 feet frontage. The building will comprise two stories and an attic. The west end will be used as the club-room. The building complete will cost $40,000.

The chapel is to be a plain structure and will cost $18,000. It will seat 300 people.

The barracks will have a total frontage of 800 feet. The great tower will rise 210 feet above the ground. Its broad foundation of granite extends to the roof of the barracks—a great rough hewn pedestal through which is cut a sallyport. Above the granite the brickwork will extend with only a narrow window here and there to the dial of the clock, 150 feet from the ground. Ten feet above the clock terra-cotta columns joined by arches will form a lookout, and above it the steep pyramid is to be surmounted by a glass tower inclosing a number of electric lights.

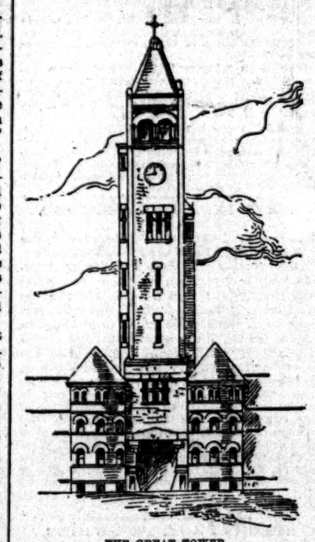
The hospital will be three stories high above the basement, and will cost $38,000. The offices will be in a large central hall, the kitchen in the rear extension divided from the main building by a hallway. In either wing are the ward rooms, each ward laid out for ten beds. A veranda will extend around the whole building at the first and second stories. The hospital is to be heated by steam.

The non-commissioned officers are not to suffer at this post. For them will be built a number of houses of six rooms each besides laundry and bathrooms. The cost of each of these houses will be $2,400.

The Quartermaster's storehouses are long, low, plain brick buildings, 160 feet by 35 feet. They will be two stories high with round arch windows and doors. The Quartermaster's stables will be two stories high, built in the form of a T, the front being the carriage and harness rooms and granary, and the rear to have accommodations for sixteen horses. The cavalry stables are four long, low buildings, each 242 feet by 47 feet. Each stable will accommodate seventy-two horses. The stables will cost $18,000.

The pumping station will cost $12,000 exclusive of machinery. In it will be a fine system of pumps and electric machinery to light the entire premises and residences.

The guardhouse is to be 65 feet by 95 feet, and complete will contain eight steel cells.



THE GREAT TOWER.

VICTORY FOR THE EDISON COMPANY.

Must All Other Incandescent Light Concerns Go Out of Business?

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—By the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Bates Refrigerating Company's case, the Edison Electric Light Company has scored an overwhelming victory over all its rivals, and the result would seem at present writing that the Westinghouse Company, the Sawyer-Mann Company, the United States Electric Lighting Company, and all others using the incandescent system will have to stop operations and pay heavy damages for infringement. The ruling of the court, which will have this far-reaching effect, was telegraphed over the country in such a shape that its true bearing was apparent only to the interested few. It was to the effect that the lifetime of an American patent first taken out in a foreign country does not expire until the extreme limit for which an extension of patent may be secured in the foreign country. This question is of fundamental importance in connection with the status of the Edison company, and the case was raised and carried through the courts at the instigation of the company to serve as a test.

INCINERATION IN DEAD EARNEST.

Fire Destroys the St. Louis Crematory and the Body of Hugo Gallmer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The St. Louis crematory, situated in the suburbs of the city, was burned tonight. It was recently built at a cost of $30,000. About a dozen bodies have been cremated in it and there was one in process of cremation when the fire broke out. It was the body of Hugo Gallmer. The body and the building were both reduced to ashes. Stored about the building were a number of urns containing the ashes of other bodies, and several of these urns were lost.

A PULL AT THE STRING.

PRESIDENT YERKES STARTS THE LINCOLN AVENUE CABLE LINE.

It Was a Great Day for Lake View and Everybody Concerned—Flowers, Music, Speeches, and the Festive Snowball—The Plant and the System—A Big Crowd Present—A Car Celebrates the Occasion by Jumping the Track.

PULL at the string by President C. T. Yerkes and the cable operating the Lincoln avenue line was set in motion. This was at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Lake View celebrated the event in style. Mayor Boldenweck was master of ceremonies, and made a speech which crowned him with glory. The power plant at the corner of Lincoln and Wrightwood avenues was surrounded with an enthusiastic multitude. It was a great day for President Yerkes and Lake View. It was also a great day for the small boy with the wet, round snowball.

The engine house was a scene of beauty. Evergreens festooned the windows and choice exotics bloomed amid the wheels and gearing of the ponderous machinery. At the lower end of the spacious room Johnny Hand's orchestra struck up a dreamy waltz. Among the well known persons present were President Yerkes and Superintendent Thresdy of the North Chicago City Railroad Company; President F. H. Winston and John B. Parsons of the Chicago West Division City Railroad Company; R. C. Crawford, Alfred Cowles Jr., Charles Henrotin, Edward Koch, E. S. Dreyer, Edmund Furthmann, J. B. Sullivan, Eugene Praeger, Edgar Sanders; Mayor Boldenweck and Ald. Fickler, Haynes, Washburn, and Dergman of Lake View; Chief of Police Francisco Villars and Lieut. Lloyd of Lake View; Editors Rummel of the *Postilion* and Andrews of the *Telephone*; Health Commissioner Seabert, Dr. McArthur, ex-Senator Hereley, and 200 other leading residents of Lake View and the North Side.

Mr. Yerkes piloted the invited guests around the building and expatiated on the beauties of the machinery.

THE PLANT.

"This," said Mr. Yerkes, as the band struck up "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," "this is an engine." Mr. Yerkes pointed towards one of the huge drums over which the cable revolves.

"That isn't the engine," said Ed Turtleman. Chief Engineer A. D. Whitton was called on to arbitrate the question, and decided that Mr. Yerkes was mistaken. He furnished the information that the motive power consisted of two 250-horse-power Wetherill-Corliss engines, operating a thirteen-inch main driving-shaft. The system consists of two loops—one of 1,500 feet running around the barns, and the other of 14,000 feet, extending from Wrightwood avenue to Centre street and return. The power plant is all that could be desired, and should be capable of hauling all the traffic which usually comes down Lincoln avenue. Mr. Whitton said that the plant was the best that had ever been constructed by the company, surpassing the Pittsburg system, which has been successful.

LINCOLN AVENUE POWER STATION.

It was 3 o'clock when President Yerkes called the assembled guests to order. With a graceful gesture and an entrancing smile the great man introduced Mayor Boldenweck. That gentleman advanced and was greeted with wild applause.

"It is my pleasant duty," said Mayor Boldenweck, "to announce that we are now ready to operate the Lincoln avenue cable line. As was to be expected, the people of Lake View have had to suffer great inconveniences while this vast undertaking was in progress. These inconveniences are now past."

"Thank the Lord!" was the fervent expression of a tired-looking individual who occupied a rear seat. Mayor Boldenweck retired, and the band played "Suwanee River." President Yerkes then introduced Mr. M. H. Robinson, the orator of the day. The speaker explained that he represented the average citizen of Lake View. He paid a glowing tribute to the greatness of Mr. Yerkes.

"It is the finest plant that human skill can furnish," said the orator, warming to his subject. "We congratulate Mr. Yerkes, and heartily say, 'Good boy, Yerkes!'"

Mr. Yerkes blushed, and an adjacent steam coil emitted a dismal groan.

Then Mr. Yerkes made a speech. "It is ten months," said that celebrated gentleman, "since the work on this road was started. There have been annoyances during that time. They will disappear. The company did not cause delays out of pure cussedness. Our faults have not been intentional ones. I have felt like swearing at times, and do not blame others for feeling the same way. Now we will start the cable road."

THE START.

Dong! dong! An unseen hand opened the valve and the great wheels revolved. A shout went up from those present, followed by a rush to get a seat on the first car. When Roadmaster McCord pulled back the lever fully seventy-five passengers were on board, while a thousand spectators surrounded and well-nigh blockaded the tracks. Like a thing of life the car glided from the barn. Shout upon shout arose from the throng, and a snowball struck one of the stockholders just back of the ear. It was an inspiring sight.

Going around the curve the car stuck for a moment and then darted ahead. Another stop was made to permit a photographer to get a focus on the car, but in his excitement the operator dropped the instrument, and the Historical Society is thereby defrauded out of a valuable relic. Down the street between parallel rows of boys armed with snowballs car No. 408 went on its impetuous way. The passengers amused themselves by operating the new-fangled register. According to that instrument Conductor W. H. Good win owes the company $12.75. At every crossing were people anxious to take risks and become passengers. It was 4 o'clock when the main offices of the company were passed. Ten minutes later the car rounded the corner and shot into the tunnel. The Court-House was reached in exactly twenty-nine minutes after leaving the barns. The return trip was made without incident.

Half an hour later a Lincoln avenue car went back to first principles and raised cain around the corner of Clark and Centre streets. Just how it happened no one knows, but the spectators say that the car took the bit in its teeth and tore things all to pieces. When the gripman recovered consciousness he found himself in the centre of a wreck, fully seventy-five feet from the track. It was then discovered that something was wrong, and horses were substituted until the defect could be repaired.

SENT BACK TO THE STATE COURTS.

Judge Brewer Makes an Important Ruling in an Iowa Railroad Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court has just filed here an important decision bearing on the Iowa Railroad law and the construction to be put on legislation of this kind.

Last summer the jobbers of this vicinity brought a number of suits in the District Court of this county against the Rock Island and other roads here for alleged violation of the railroad law passed by the last General Assembly. The counsel for the roads at once took the papers from the local court to the United States Circuit Court, alleging that it was the proper court of jurisdiction, chiefly for the reason that the suits were not criminal but civil in their nature, and involved amounts to the value of $5,000 and upwards. They were accordingly entered on file, but the Attorney General at once appeared and moved that they be remanded to the State court, insisting that they were of a criminal nature and that the State court therefore had jurisdiction.

Judge Brewer now passes upon that point, and remands the cases to the court from which they were taken. In his decision he discusses at some length the nature of this legislation, and puts a pioneer interpretation upon it. The gist of his decision is contained in the following extract:

In whatever form the State pursues her right to punish the offense against her sovereignty every step of the proceeding tends to one end—the compelling the offender to pay a pecuniary fine by way of punishment for the offense. Though this case is not precisely in point, yet the thought underlying it, the principle which controlled the decision, is applicable here, and it must be adjudged that in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, the ultimate authority on questions of this kind, an action to enforce a penalty, whatever may be its form, is one of criminal nature. I have given the subject long and patient examination in view of the vast interests and the importance of the question, and against my first impressions I have been forced to the conclusion I have thus announced. I appreciate fully what the counsel urge of the difficulties which, as they say, such a construction will place in the way of their reliance upon the protection of the Federal Constitution, but notwithstanding these difficulties back of all the statutes and all the litigation in the State stands that high tribunal, the Federal Supreme Court, which will ultimately determine and fully protect all rights guaranteed to the defendant by the Federal Constitution. The motion to remand will be sustained.

THE NEUTRALITY OF SAMOA.

Secretary Bayard Explains Matters—The Policy of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Consul General Sewall of Samoa has returned from New York and expects to appear again tomorrow morning before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is probable that at that meeting some action will be taken expressing the committee's opinion upon the situation at Samoa.

The dispatches from London and Berlin in regard to Samoan affairs published in this morning's newspapers were shown to Secretary Bayard at the State Department this afternoon with the view of obtaining some expression of opinion from him on the subject. His attention was specially invited to the statements that "Germany has come to a definite understanding with the United States with regard to Samoa," and in response he said: "Of course I expect Germany to live up to her honorable engagements with the United States. I have no right to think otherwise. But you must know that these are matters I do not care to discuss in the newspapers."

When asked in regard to the policy of this Government he referred the questioner to the President's message to Congress of the 15th inst. and quoted from his letter to the German Minister dated the 12th inst., and which was recently published, as expressive of his own views upon the subject. The Secretary also alluded to the agreement entered into between Great Britain and Germany in April, 1886, defining the boundaries of English and German dominions in the West Pacific Ocean, in which it is specifically declared that the Samoan Islands are neutral territory. The United States, he explained, has no joint treaty with either England or Germany in regard to the neutrality of Samoa. Therefore, if Germany has interfered with the neutrality of that country she has not broken a treaty with the United States, but she has broken one with Great Britain.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—There is no truth in the report that Germany had come to an agreement with the United States in regard to the difficulties in Samoa.

CONFESSED TO FORTY-FOUR FORGERIES.

Capture at Philadelphia of an Englishman on a Long Record of Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—Detective Linden, with Frederick Jarvis, a detective inspector of Scotland Yard, London, England, arrested in this city last night Thomas Barton of Macclesfield, England, who is wanted in Great Britain for a series of forgeries. He is accused of forging his stepmother's name to stock certificates of the London & Northwestern Railway Company amounting to $125,000. Barton was this afternoon taken before Magistrate Durham for a hearing. He confessed the entire matter, and stated that after leaving Canada he passed into Dakota, thence to Chicago, thence to New York, and finally to Philadelphia, where he was left without a penny in his pocket. He left his home in Macclesfield, England, in July, 1886. Scotland Yard Detective Jarvis stated that he had forty-four warrants in his possession against the accused, covering a great series of forgeries, and had come here to take him back.

A MILLION SPENT TO NO PURPOSE.

Efforts of English Manufacturers to Defeat the Tin-Plate Tariff in the Senate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—Edward James, an English tin-plate manufacturer, is in the city looking up a location for the Pope Iron & Tin-Plate Company of Tipton, England, which it is proposed to move here. Mr. James said to a reporter that over $1,000,000 had been contributed by English tin-plate manufacturers and merchants to defeat the clause in the Senate Tariff bill imposing a duty on tin-plate, and this sum has been judiciously placed in the hands of lobbyists for that purpose. In the event of the passage of the bill the industry will likely be wound up in England and the many workers will flock to this country. There are 206 tin-plate mills in Great Britain, employing 100,000 men.

More Bank Officials to Be Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—A hearing in the case of Cashier Henry Voigt of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, who is charged with embezzling the funds of that institution, was to have been held today, but it was postponed until next Saturday. In the meantime, it is said, a number of other arrests will be made. Since the arrest of Voigt a check for $40,000, drawn up on the bank in the name of William Voigt and indorsed by his brother, the cashier, has been discovered in one of the secret shelves of the safe. No trace of the check has been found on the books, and its recovery may throw some light on the affairs of the bank. The brother is absent, and his relatives do not know where he is or when he will return. It is said that the assets of the bank will not pay more than 75 per cent of the liabilities.

A NEW-YORKER'S SUICIDE.

FRED BIDWELL CUTS HIS THROAT AT THE HOTEL GRACE.

He Was the Treasurer and Western Salesman of the Manufacturers Paper Company, and Had Many Friends and Customers in Chicago—No Reason Except Momentary Insanity Assigned for the Rash Act—Kind Words from His Friends and Acquaintances.

Fred Bidwell, Treasurer and Western salesman of the Manufacturers' Paper Company, New York, committed suicide at the Hotel Grace yesterday morning.

FRED BIDWELL.

When a chambermaid pushed open the door of Room No. 118 she saw the motionless body of a man reclining crosswise on the bed. She reported at the office that something was wrong.

When Manager Frost entered the room a sorry sight met his gaze. On the bed, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his head in a pool of clotted blood, lay Mr. Bidwell. At his side was an open razor, the blade stained with blood.

The body was quite cold, and the pools of clotted blood made it evident that death had occurred several hours before. The gas was still burning brightly, which indicated that the act must have been done some time in the night. A stream of blood on the carpet marked his way to the bed from where the dresser stands. The Coroner was at once notified and the body taken to Jordan's undertaking establishment. In his pockets were a fine gold watch and a wallet well filled with money.

Mr. Bidwell arrived in the city from New York last Saturday and had been transacting his business as usual. He had an office in Room No. 538 of the Rookery Building, and while out of the city his business was looked after by Gen. J. L. Stockton, a transfer man in the same building. The latter saw him last about 5:30 o'clock Monday evening. He said: "Bidwell seemed to be in an unusually happy frame of mind then. If he had trouble of any kind—domestic, physical, or financial—he certainly had a remarkably successful way of concealing it. I am absolutely at a loss for any explanation of the deed."

The dead man's relatives are said to be all well-to-do people. His father, now dead, was the senior member of the well-known shipbuilding firm of Bidwell & Banta in Buffalo.

Charles Barnard, who has for years been a warm friend of Bidwell, having frequently been a guest at his house in Brooklyn, when asked about the suicide last night, said: "I don't know what to think. Fred has always looked me up when he came to town, but he didn't this time, an unusual thing for him, and one which I thought singular. Fred was always apparently well pleased with the world. His domestic relations, I am sure, were pleasant. He had been married six or seven years and had no children." The inquest will be held today.

Mr. Bidwell was well known in THE TRIBUNE Building, all the paper used here during the last six years being supplied by him.

"I had known Bidwell," said Mr. Alfred Cowles last evening, "for a great many years. His company represents a syndicate of paper mills in New England and New York, among which are the Turner's Falls mills, the Montague, and the Crocker mills. The last time I saw him was Saturday. I had just closed a contract with him for our supply of paper this year and had sent a check to his firm in New York. In some way they mislaid the check and informed us to stop payment. During the day the check was found and they telegraphed Bidwell the fact. He was here that afternoon showing us the telegram. He was not a man of means, but he was not in need, so that his suicide could not have been due to financial causes."

Mr. William Ogden, THE TRIBUNE cashier, also knew Bidwell. "He was at the office yesterday morning," said Mr. Ogden when the suicide was mentioned. "He came in to tell me about the check, and that it was all right. He did not act at all out of the way; at any rate I didn't notice anything wrong."

Mr. C. M. Moore, Western manager for George H. Morrill & Co., the manufacturers of printing inks, was an old friend of Mr. Bidwell.

"He was one of the kindest men I ever knew," said Mr. Moore. "I have met him under all sorts of conditions and never knew him to be out of temper. He was geniality itself. He was a broad-ranged man, and his heart was as big as his brain. To do a service for a fellow-man was a privilege with him, not a duty. I have known him to stop men on the street, who appeared to him to be suffering, and inquire into the matter. He was a thorough student of human nature and was seldom imposed upon. His purse was always open to aid his less fortunate brethren. So far as I know his domestic relations were all that could be desired. I have no theory, other than insanity, as to the cause of his rash deed."

Mr. John L. Stockton of Joseph Stockton & Co., the firm who did Mr. Bidwell's teaming, was seen last night. "I can't ascribe any motive at all for the suicide," said he. "When I saw him last night at 5:30 o'clock he was just the same as usual, though perhaps a trifle paler. He often complained of dyspepsia and suffered greatly at times from its effects. I am sure he had no financial or family troubles. He was just back from New York, where his wife lives, and where he had been to spend the holidays. He was liked by all who did business with him, for he was one of the squarest men I ever knew."

It was Mr. John Stockton who identified the body at the undertaker's.

SURPRISE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The suicide of F. W. Bidwell caused great surprise among the officers of the Manufacturers' Paper Company. None of those who could be found tonight had any explanation to offer. Albrecht Pagenstreher is President of the company. He is now in Europe. His brother Rudolph, when seen tonight, said that Bidwell was made the nominal Treasurer of the company when it was organized five years ago. He only served in that capacity for one year. For the last three or four years he has acted as agent for the company in Chicago, and has lived there during all that time. Two weeks ago he was in New York. Rudolph Pagenstreher says that at that time Bidwell was in good health and as cheerful as ever. "I am at a loss to account for this rash act," continued Mr. Pagenstreher. "There was no chance whatever for irregularities in his accounts. He handled no money for our firm. He simply took orders for us in Chicago and sent them to the New York office to be filled. Bills were sent from here and remittances were made by creditors directly to us. Bidwell was married three years ago, and, as I understood it, lived with his wife in Chicago. He may have relatives in Brooklyn, but certainly has no home there and only came East every three or four months."

Railway Employes Are Blamed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury in the case of the three men killed in an accident at Rader's Switch Saturday rendered a verdict today. They found that the deceased came to their death by the negligence of Conductor Harbison and his flagman in failing to change the switch after running on a side track.

MAY RECEIVE NO GRAIN.

THREATS OF BUFFALO ELEVATOR MEN FOR NEXT SEASON.

This Movement to Be Made to Force the Legislature to Repeal the Elevator Law—Three Bills in Wisconsin Against Denkeepers—Dakota Moving to Increase the Tax on Telegraph Companies—Prohibition's Prospects in Nebraska—Senator Cullom's Re-election.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—One of New York's State Senators has set the elevator men to laughing by introducing a bill in the Legislature appropriating $200,000 to build five State elevators, two in Buffalo and three in New York. At an average these elevators would cost $40,000 each, which would mean five insignificant floaters that would be unable to make an impression on the business.

The present law regulating elevator charges is now in the highest State court on appeal, having been sustained by lower courts. If the highest court takes the same view of the law, the elevator interests will cause to be introduced in the Legislature a bill repealing the law. If, however, navigation opens with the law still in force the elevators threaten to deliberately cause a panic by refusing to touch a kernel of wheat brought down by the Chicago and Duluth fleets, thus bringing navigation to a practical close.

HONORS PAID TO SENATOR CULLOM.

Republican Legislators on His Public Life—His Gratitude for Re-election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Shelby M. Cullom will serve six years more in the United States Senate. The Republicans in both branches of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly today unanimously declared that he should remain there. Mrs. Cullom, her sister, Miss Fisher, and her granddaughter, Catherine Ridgeley, sat in the House gallery and listened to the speeches.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the Speaker brought his gavel down on his desk with a sharp rap, and Andrew Jackson Lester was recognized. Young Lester was the orator of the occasion on the Republican side, and with a full and finely rounded voice that filled the hall he presented Senator Cullom in a speech that brought him many congratulations. He was followed by Wiley Jones, also of Sangamon, the contest in oratory being between the two young men of Springfield. Mr. Jones read from his manuscript his nomination of John M. Palmer, and made a fair impression. The Democrats rushed to congratulate Mr. Jones when he had finished, but some of those who intended to do so stopped when they heard Daniel Paddock, who rose to second the nomination of Senator Cullom.

The gentleman from Kankakee has an incisive voice which he uses on such occasions with excellent effect, and he is credited with having made the speech of the day. Being a new member he has won the admiration of the Republicans. His closing was an ornate eulogy and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Next to Paddock came Bob Davis of Greene, who delivered a eulogy on Gen. Palmer, of whom Doolittle, also of Greene, also said that all his reputation was a heritage from the Republican party. Browne of La Salle, Miller of Stark, Merritt of Marion, Reynolds of Cook, Cochennour of Richland, Prince and Hunter of Knox, and Ross of La Salle made seconding speeches, and there would have been a lot more had it not been for Sam Martin's intervention, who said it would take six months if the speeches continued.

On the roll call there were eighty votes for Shelby M. Cullom and sixty-eight for John M. Palmer, the absentees being Haines, McGee, Mooney, Willeford, and Teefey.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate took less time to declare its preference for Mr. Cullom than the House. The only long speech was that of Senator Thomas, and the only notable incident was the nomination by Senator Burke of Sid Kent, the packer. Senator Thomas stood at his desk while speaking, and his manner was deliberate. He made no attempt to indulge in extravagant panegyrics, being content to nominate Senator Cullom as a conservative leader. Speaking of Mr. Cullom's work for the Inter-State Commerce act he said:

Unquestionably the most signal service rendered thus far in his Senatorial term is his successful advocacy of that new departure in National legislation known as the Inter-State Commerce bill. Attempts, more or less successful, at regulation had been made by the different States, but the courts held that these laws were only applicable to the traffic within the jurisdiction of the several States; hence arose a clamorous demand for legislation that should control traffic all along the line of railroads, however many States they penetrated. Senator Cullom, who had made a careful study of transportation, formulated a bill to meet this universal demand and introduced it in the Senate. A powerful lobby was at once organized in opposition, and the press teemed with able articles purporting to show the inutility of the proposed legislation. Some of his ablest associates in the Senate were attorneys of various railroads, but while, mindful of the wishes of the great mass of their constituents, they did not venture to openly oppose his bill, they invented ingenious side issues and seemed anxious to wear him out in fighting phantoms. When, after a protracted struggle in which our Senator exhibited the finest capacity as a debater and manager, he succeeded in passing his bill by a handsome majority in the Senate, he was compelled to fight the battle over again in committees of conference, and the outcome was far from meeting his wishes; yet, wisely concluding that half a loaf was better than no bread, he accepted it as the best that could be done, and the bill became the law now on our statute books. We all remember the almost universal wail that went up from the corporations affected; prophecies of universal bankruptcy were as thick as blackberries. The railroads were swift in availing themselves of the beneficial provisions of the law, and the offices of the General Passenger Agents ran red with the blood of thousands and hundreds of thousands of decapitated dead-heads, which brought millions of money to their treasuries, but they were not so swift to comply with those features which were designed to correct abuses. Many of the Senator's friends were alarmed and feared the law might prove a boomerang, fatal to his political future. Many of us who enjoyed for the first time in years the luxury of paying our fare breathed anything but benedictions upon his name. These apprehensions on the part of his friends were not shared by him. He knew he was right—that the great principle of National regulation had been established—that the National Government would henceforth say to these powerful corporations "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther"; that whatever imperfections the practical enforcement of the act developed could be cured by amendment, and it must be a source of deep satisfaction to the Senator, after all the adverse criticism to which the law has been subjected, to see the recent meeting in New York of the officers of the leading railroads in the country perfecting an organization not to oppose the law, but to enforce its wise provisions. The conception of this great measure and its embodiment in the National statutes stamp Senator Cullom as a statesman of the first class, and no prouder epitaph can be inscribed upon his monument when in the distant future, we trust, it is erected than this: "He was the Author of the Inter-State Commerce Act."

Through some misunderstanding the Democratic Senators had not arranged a program, and Senator Shumway was only given short notice in which to prepare for the occasion. The time, however, was sufficient to enable him to get on paper some of the eloquent sentences which have become familiar to him from constant repetition during the campaign, and these he read with slight interruptions.

Senator Hagle followed in seconding the nomination of Senator Cullom, and his remarks were noticeable for their logical conclusions and forcible portrayal of the character of the man whose claims for a reëlection he advocated.

Senator McDonald, who seconded the nomination of Gen. Palmer, disappointed his friends.

Senator Bacon of Edgar told in choice terms why Shelby M. Cullom should be reëlected. Senator Bacon has the happy faculty of saying neat things, and he said them in a particularly happy way.

Senator Karraker in his reference to Gen. Palmer was more eloquent in his gestures than in his words, and had it not been that he had to hesitate so often to find how far he had gotten on his manuscript his would have been one of the best speeches on that side of the Senate.

Senator Fuller spoke a good extempore speech. His delivery while rapid was noticeable for its distinctness and clearness, and his replies to what had been said by some of the members on the Democratic side were terse and to the point.

Senator Higbee, the young man from Pike, stood the most of the time between two desks with his hands thereon and directed his gaze to the east side of the chamber.

Senator MacMillan closed the speechmaking for the Republicans. He stood in the aisle with his right hand upon his desk and his left thrust into his vest. He directed attention to the presiding officer and did not modulate his voice in the least.

The orators of the two great parties having had their say, Burke, the only Laborite in the Legislature, upon being recognized by the President, placed in nomination Sidney A. Kent, the Chicago millionaire and trust manipulator, as the great champion of the eight-hour day. His speech provoked sharp criticism among the Democrats, as Senator Burke was one of Gen. Palmer's warmest supporters during the campaign.

Shelby M. Cullom received 35 votes on the Senate roll call and John M. Palmer 18, the absentees being Senators Campbell and Rickert.

THE SENATOR EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.

Immediately after adjournment Lieut. Gov. Ray and Speaker Matthews, in behalf of both Houses, telegraphed their congratulations to Senator Cullom. The following reply to this dispatch was received tonight:

Lyman B. Ray and A. C. Matthews: Please assure the Republicans of the Senate and House of my heartfelt gratitude for their unanimous support in the caucus and in the Legislature. I greatly regret that I could not be in Springfield today to thank all personally. S. M. CULLOM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Senator Cullom has received the following congratulatory telegram signed by the Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, the joint caucus committee, and the House Caucus Committee, on behalf of the Republican members of the Illinois Legislature:

By the vote of every Republican member of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, in joint caucus Thursday, Jan. 10, you were unanimously and by acclamation nominated as the Republican candidate to be your own successor. In accordance with the will of the people, and by the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature, you have this day been reëlected United States Senator from Illinois, and that happy result will be formally announced in the joint session tomorrow. Conveys as this does a cordial indorsement of your official acts, and, by the unanimity with which you were chosen, an honor which has seldom, if ever, been bestowed upon any of the distinguished men who have preceded you, we tender you our sincere congratulations and the kindest wishes of the people we represent.

Senator Cullom also received the hearty congratulations of his fellow Senators.

TO UNSEAT REPUBLICANS.

The Indiana Democrats Getting Ready to Attempt It—Bills Introduced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There are a few of the Democratic members of the Indiana Senate who insist in the opening of the pending election cases that a better case must be made than was presented in the evidence that has been submitted before they will vote to unseat the Republicans. In consequence the Committee on Elections has deferred its report, which was to have been presented today, on the contest of Scott Ray against Frank Carpenter, and additional evidence is being taken for the purpose of making it appear that notice was given that Carpenter was bribing voters and that electors voted for him with that knowledge. It is upon a showing of this kind that the weak Senators insist. Mr. Carpenter has been given no opportunity to present testimony in rebuttal. The committee's doctored up report will probably be presented tomorrow, and Carpenter will be unseated at once.

The contest of Andrew Grimes against Francis Bischowski, the Republican Senator from the county where Voorhees lives, was taken up tonight and will be reported upon before the close of the week. The attorneys of Grimes have been collecting evidence for six weeks to form some kind of a foundation for his contest, and when they reported progress last they had only succeeded in reducing Bischowski's majority of forty to twenty-four votes.

One of the odd bills in the House of Representatives which have been advanced to engrossment is a measure "to prevent slander." It provides that any person convicted of slander may be fined $500 and imprisoned six months. One who repeats a slander is made equally culpable with the original slanderer. "An act to purify politics" is the title of a bill introduced today by Senator Barrett of Fort Wayne. It forbids the use of money by candidates at primary elections and in nominating conventions. A bill has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature authorizing an appropriation of $3,000 for a monument over the grave of Jonathan Jennings, one of Indiana's early Governors, whose burial place in Clark County is unmarked. The bill is certain to be passed.

In the House of Representatives several bills were passed this afternoon, one of which authorized the appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of new normal school buildings at Terre Haute. The measure was opposed by Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who declared that the expenditure was reckless and useless, as the buildings had already been erected on private subscriptions at an expense of $50,000, and yet the State was asked to pay $100,000. His protests against the passage of the bill, however, were unavailing. Among the other bills passed was one reducing the interest on school fund loans from 7 to 6 per cent, and another legalized the acts of Notaries Public whose commissions had expired before renewals could be procured from the Governor.

DAKOTA TOWNS AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Rivalry for the Constitutional Convention May Result in Its Postponement.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There was a lively fight in the House today over the report of the committee on the bill providing for holding a Consitutional Convention for North Dakota at Fargo in April next. The Committee on Territorial Affairs recommended that the bill be adopted, but the towns which are aspirants for the location of the convention made a vigorous fight and prevented the bill from passing. It was referred to the members of that part of the Territory north of the seventh standard parallel. Some fear the fight over the location will delay the passage of the bill until the last days of the session.

A bill was introduced today providing that telegraph companies doing business in the Territory shall be taxed $1 per mile on the first wire, 75 cents per mile for the second, and 50 cents per mile for every subsequent wire. This doubles the taxation of the telegraph companies.

In the investigation of the management of the insane asylums of North and South Dakota the committees will soon start on the work. Charges of cruelty to patients and of criminal relations with female attendants are made against the Superintendents, and the trustees are charged with illegal appropriation of funds.

There is strong opposition to the proposition to appropriate money to send the Territorial militia to Washington to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, but the militiamen hope to be able to secure its passage.

ELECTION LAWS OF WISCONSIN.

Some Changes Provided For—Three Bills to Punish Denkeepers.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Assemblyman Edward Keogh of Milwaukee, the author of the Keogh Election law, today introduced a bill into the Legislature embodying such modifications as, after having observed the practical operations of the law, he deemed advisable. An important election measure introduced by Mr. Keogh provides for uniform election tickets of two kinds only, one relating to Presidential elections alone and the other to all elections. White print paper only is to be used, and the headings of all tickets shall be printed from plain gothic great primer type. A uniform size of each kind of ticket is provided for.

Three bills looking to more severe punishment of keepers of houses of ill fame and for abduction and forcible detention of females for the purpose of prostitution were presented. All were introduced at the solicitation of Dr. Kate Bushnell and her W. C. T. U. followers.

Senator Person's bill provides for an increase of the license fees of telephone companies from 1¼ to 3 per cent of gross receipts.

Chances for Prohibition in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The nine-hour law was killed in the House today. It was vigorously championed by the representatives of labor organizations and opposed by the farmers, who are in a large majority in the House. Among the bills introduced was a telephone bill providing for a stated sum of $2.50 for each instrument and for additional expense according to the amount the instrument is used during the month. Tonight the submission advocates are in caucus outlining a line of procedure. The necessary three-fifths for submission are in the Senate, but only a majority of the House members are in the caucus. It is stated that if submission is defeated a statutory prohibitory law will be at once introduced, and with prospects of its carrying.

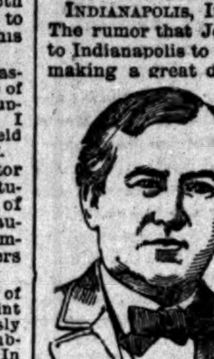
Prohibition Amendment in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors was taken up upon the third reading and passed finally by the House by a vote of 132 to 55. The resolution then went to the Senate.

TALKING OF WANAMAKER.

IT IS CLAIMED HE WILL BE THE NEXT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

A Rumor That He Will Soon Visit Harrison—Will Mr. Estee Get a Portfolio?—A Westerner Talks of His Chances—Almost All California Is Backing Him—A Bible for Gen. Harrison—Other Visitors at His House.



JOHN WANAMAKER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The rumor that John Wanamaker is coming to Indianapolis to see the President-elect is making a great deal of trouble for people here who ought to know and want to know if it is true, but can get no definite or trustworthy information on the subject. The report has been going the rounds continuously for three days, and every train from the East has been watched by the newspaper representatives with anxious expectancy. Confirmation or denial of the rumors has been sought at headquarters, the home of the President-elect, but the information that was obtained as late as last evening was decidedly equivocal. Gen. Harrison himself would not say that Mr. Wanamaker would or would not come, but the inference to be drawn from the responses to questions was that Mr. Wanamaker might be expected to visit him at any time. If, however, a telegram that was received from Philadelphia tonight is not misleading, Mr. Wanamaker is pretty sure not to be here before Thursday if he comes at all.

MERELY A GUESS.

"I want it understood that it is nothing more than a guess," said one of the most intimate friends of the President-elect this evening, "but I should say that Wanamaker is about as sure to be in the Cabinet as any man. He is mighty well backed. Mr. Quay's recommendation will have influence with Gen. Harrison commensurate with the services that he rendered as manager of the campaign."

"What position do you think Mr. Wanamaker is likely to be given?"

"Mind you, I am only guessing, but I should say that he will probably be the Secretary of the Navy. It is a position for which he seems to be well fitted."

M. M. ESTEE'S CHANCES.

H. L. Wilson, from far-away Washington Territory, has brought to Gen. Harrison copies of resolutions and a memorial adopted by the citizens of the Territory at a meeting held Jan. 3, and will present them to him tomorrow. While on his way here Mr. Wilson stopped in California and had a talk with Mr. Estee, who has been indorsed by the Republicans of that State as their choice for representation in the Cabinet. Mr. Wilson says that besides the indorsement of the representatives of the party organization the newspapers of California with the exception of one all heartily support Mr. Estee, and it is generally believed there that he will certainly be in the Cabinet. However, Mr. Estee had been offered no portfolio at the time that Mr. Wilson saw him.

"I do not think he had had any correspondence with the President-elect regarding the Cabinet," Mr. Wilson said, "and I am inclined to believe he himself was becoming a little impatient to hear something direct; still he is unwilling that his friends should urge his appointment, and he is determined not to say anything in his own behalf. Some of them have written to Gen. Harrison, I believe, however, and I am told that Mr. De Young has urged his recognition, but it was without the advice or authority of Mr. Estee that he did so."

MURCHISON WILL BE PRESENT.

Mr. Wilson says that Mr. Osgoodby, the author of the Murchison letter, intends to attend the President's inauguration for the purpose of becoming acquainted with Gen. Harrison and enjoying the glory of his famous epistolary exploit.

William Stone, ex-Governor of Iowa, was one of the callers on the President-elect today. He is on his way to Washington as Iowa's messenger to deliver to the President of the Senate the certificate of the Electoral vote of that State. His call was brief. Afterwards he visited Gov. Hovey.

The Tippecanoe Club of Indianapolis, composed of gray-haired men who voted for William Henry Harrison for President, will tomorrow present to Gen. Harrison the finest Bible in the land. It comprises over 1,500 pages, bound in seal leather, twelve by fourteen inches. It is an imperial quarto, great primer type. On the back is a heavy, solid silver plate, with this inscription:

THE INSCRIPTION.

Presented to Gen. Benjamin Harrison by the Marion County Tippecanoe Club, Indiana.

Officers: J. M. Tilford, President; George W. New, Vice-President; John L. Avery, Secretary; Ben Atkinson, Treasurer; L. H. Jameson, Chaplain; Isaac Taylor, Marshal; Committee on Presentation, Dr. George W. New, J. S. Boerum, the Rev. Henry Day.

Tomorrow at 2 o'clock it will be taken to the Mayor's office, where a special meeting of the club will be held and the "signatures, nativity, and remarks" of members will be affixed on pages provided for that purpose. When the names have all been signed the Bible will be formally presented to the President-elect. It is to be kept at the White House during his term, and presumably the two Bens—grandfather and grandson—will read it together; at least the type is large enough for both young and old.

The name of University Park, where Gen. Harrison addressed visiting delegations during the campaign and shook hands with thousands of people, has been changed to "Harrison Park," in honor of the President-elect.

SOME OTHER VISITORS.

Gen. Harrison takes advantage of these remarkably pleasant winter days to put in a couple of hours outdoors. Today he walked down-town and back both in the morning and the afternoon, covering over five miles.

Scarcely a day goes by that Ohio is not ably represented among Gen. Harrison's visitors. Today came Maj. George A. Fry, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O., accompanied by O. S. Kelly, Mayor of that city. Their visit was a social one, though it is believed they left a petition or two in behalf of friends. J. C. Clark of Steubenville, O., and Mr. Mundell, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia, also called. Other visitors were Alvin J. Garrett of Syracuse, N. Y., and J. W. West of Kansas City. Among the prominent Indiana callers were Lieut. Gov. Chase and Calvin Cowgill, ex-member of Congress from the Wabash district.

An enterprising tailor from Bloomington, Ill., was among the bright and early visitors this morning. After shaking hands with Gen. Harrison he produced his tapeline and modestly requested the General to allow him to take his measure for a pair of fine doeskin pantaloons. The General demurred and the tailor left chagrined that he had been defeated in his efforts to present the next President with a pair of doeskins.

WEST VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

The political situation in West Virginia is attracting close attention here, especially among Republicans, and the outcome of the Gubernatorial imbroglio and the Senatorial contest is being watched with the greatest interest. Anent West Virginia matters, a few weeks ago Judge Berkshire of that State, and the only original Harrison delegate at Chicago from West Virginia, came here ostensibly to pay his respects to the President-elect. It transpires that the real mission of Judge Berkshire was to acquaint the President-elect with the exact situation in West Virginia and obtain from him the possible attitude of his Administration in the event of a dual State Government. Judge Berkshire remained here several days and held three or four conferences with Gen. Harrison. Of course what passed between them is not known, but this much is known: that the Judge left here expressing satisfaction with his reception and remarking that he "was not mistaken in the grit and character of the man he supported at Chicago."

The possibility that the Federal Government may be called upon to take a hand in West Virginia matters at an early day renders every move on the political chess board in that State of momentous interest at the present juncture.

The sudden departure of the Hon. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa for Washington yesterday did not occur without attracting some notice here. From a close friend of Mr. Clarkson, who was here recently, it is learned that Mr. Clarkson as late as last Friday had no intention of going East for two weeks or more. A gentleman well acquainted with Mr. Clarkson, and with the political situation, gives the following as his explanation of Clarkson's change of program and trip East. He says: "It has been settled for several weeks that either Clarkson or Senator Allison should go into the Cabinet. Allison was offered the Treasury portfolio when he was here five weeks ago, but protested he preferred to remain in the Senate. The President-elect, however, urged that Allison should take the matter under consideration, and hold himself in readiness to take the Treasury in case he (the President-elect) finally insisted upon it.

"Now," continued the informant, "I believe matters have reached that point where a decision has been reached between Allison and the President-elect, and that Clarkson goes on to consult with Allison, as he is vitally interested either way."

The gentleman closed by predicting that within a short time it would appear that Allison was preparing to assume the Treasury.

WANAMAKER ON THE WAY.

A Rumor That Gen. Harrison Has Scratched His Name from the Slate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—John Wanamaker left Philadelphia today, and it is understood that he is bound for Indianapolis to see Gen. Harrison.

He left on the 11:50 o'clock a. m. train from Broad street station. Much significance is attached to Mr. Wanamaker's visit, which is now supposed to have a straight connection with his failure to sail for Europe last Saturday as he had expected to. A dispatch received from Washington tonight said that Senator Quay, who leaves for Florida today, expected that Mr. Wanamaker would be offered a Cabinet place and was doubtful whether James G. Blaine would be.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The fast line due here at 11:50 tonight was one and one-half hours late. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it was learned that John Wanamaker of Philadelphia occupied a section in the "Pan-Handle" sleeper, en route for Indianapolis. When the train arrived in this city Mr. Wanamaker was asleep, but an acquaintance of his, who was somewhat somnambulistic, let slip the information that he had been summoned to Indianapolis by Mr. Harrison. The gentleman said that it was rumored in Philadelphia last night that Mr. Harrison had stricken his name from the Cabinet slate, and wanted to explain. Mr. Wanamaker abandoned his trip to Europe, but made arrangements for Saturday next after completing his visit to Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Blaine Turns Interviewer.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—J. G. Blaine came over to Baltimore last night as the guest of Senator H. G. Davis, and today attended the annual meeting of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroad. A 1 per cent dividend was declared. Mr. Blaine refused to talk on the Samoan trouble or any other public question, but said he preferred to interview reporters who sought to interview him, and that since his return from Europe he had not said anything for publication except when on the stump. He predicted that Maryland would be in the Republican ranks four years hence. Although many persons at the railroad meeting were prominent in politics, Mr. Blaine's visit was on business only. After a stay of about four hours he left at 4 p. m. for Washington. Mr. Stephen B. Elkins said that the personal relations of his family with both Gen. Harrison and Mr. Blaine would prevent his expressing his opinion, but that it was the general opinion that Mr. Blaine would be in the Cabinet.

In Ex-Senator Ferry's Interest.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—If ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Ferry does not secure a comfortable appointment under Gen. Harrison it will not be the fault of the Michigan Legislature. Today Edward Ferry of Utah circulated a petition asking for recognition of his brother at the hands of the new Administration. It was signed by every member approached.

Five New Senators.

In the Texas Legislature Richard Coke (Dem.) was reëlected without opposition. P. B. Plumb was reëlected in Kansas, the Democrats abstaining from voting. John R. McPherson received a majority of the votes of both Houses in the New Jersey Legislature, the Republicans voting for William J. Sewell. Oregon legislators cast 67 votes for Dolph (Rep.), the present incumbent, and 18 for Gov. Pennoyer (Dem.). Matt W. Ransom was returned from North Carolina.

Political Notes.

In the special county judicial election at Watseka, Ill., yesterday Capt. Alex. L. Whitehall (Rep.) was elected over A. J. Harwood (Ind.) by a large majority.

Abraham E. Smith of Rockford, Ill., who is now in Springfield, is a candidate for the vacancy on the Board of Commissioners for Northern Illinois.

The Indiana Miners' Federation sent a delegation from its meeting at Terre Haute to Indianapolis to aid in the passage of labor bills under consideration in the committees of the Legislature.

The Arkansas Senate passed the concurrent resolution, previously adopted by the House, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives from Arkansas in Congress to use their utmost efforts to defeat the measure known as the Blair Educational bill.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER RISING.

Wharves at Montreal Submerged and the Water Nearly Up to the Pavement Walls.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 22.—The St. Lawrence River has risen thirteen feet in the last twenty-four hours. All the wharves are submerged, eight feet of water flowing over them, and the water is now within a foot of the top of the pavement walls. There is a temporary dike, completed last year, the strength of which has not yet been tested, but fears are entertained that it will not stand the strain. When the overflow of water caused the ice to break up the force of the concussion was tremendous, and the masses of ice sent crashing against the dike tore away some of the timbers and piled over the top between Jacques Cartier Square and St. Sulpice street. If another shove of like force occurs it is not likely that the dike will withstand it. The consequent damage would be incalculable.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Morton returned from Washington to New York yesterday afternoon on the limited express.

The Southern Pacific train from San Diego was wrecked near Box Springs, Cal., yesterday. Fireman Thomas Carter was seriously scalded.

"Dutch Lou" is in jail in Indianapolis on suspicion. The authorities of Columbus, O., have asked for him. They want to try him for burglary.

A convention was held in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday to memorialize Congress to devote $500,000 to the improvement of the Tennessee River.

J. Winter & Co., tailors of Louisville, who have been fighting the union for a week, acceded yesterday to the demands of the journeymen.

An engine crashed into a Grand Trunk train at a junction near Montreal last night, killing an unknown woman and injuring five other passengers.

The Rev. Thomas Marcy, an aged Methodist minister who had lived with relatives at Newton, Mass., for several years, committed suicide Monday night by shooting. He was 72 years old.

Charles Lampbear, a wood-chopper, aged about 60 years, was found murdered in the woods near his cabin, on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, just below Mamumuskin Station, N. J., Monday night.

The strike of brakemen on the Erie & Western Road at Lafayette has been compromised. The men will hereafter be paid two cents a mile on through freights, and the third man is to be put back on way-trains.

Frederick Hickmott, a young English farm hand, was arrested last night in Mankato, Minn., at the instance of officers at Albion, Ill., who want him on a charge of murder. He declares it a case of mistaken identity.

President Cleveland and Secretary Whitney have each given $25 and Col. Lamont $10 to the fund being raised by the Savannah newspaper men for the family of the late Edwin Martin, who died during the Jacksonville yellow-fever epidemic.

A Catholic colonization society, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 4,000 shares, has been formed in Pittsburg. The object is to establish Catholic colonies in the South, engage in manufacturing, mining, lumbering, stock raising, etc. Large tracts of suitable lands will be cultivated in Northern Georgia and Alabama.

As J. H. Cole of Omaha, Neb., was on his way home late at night two men told him to throw up his hands. His dog, a huge mastiff, planted his teeth in the nether part of one of the highwaymen. The fellow roared with pain and the other robber fled. The reports of Cole's revolver as he shot at the first one caused the dog to release his hold, and the highwayman fled.

A Disinterested Lover.

"I hope, my son," said a kind mother, "that you have not fallen in love with Miss Sylph just because she has a pretty figure."

"No, indeed, mother," he replied. "The only pretty figure that has influenced me is the one her father has."—*Judge.*

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa
Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

DRAINAGE OF CHICAGO.

THE UNION LEAGUE PLACES ITSELF ON RECORD ON THE SUBJECT.

A Speedy Solution of the Problem Desired—The Appointment of Committees by the Mayor and Various Organizations and Legislation at the Present Session of the Legislature Recommended—Mayor Roche and H. B. Hurd Make Speeches—Annual Meeting.

The Union League Club at its annual meeting last night placed itself squarely on record as favoring an immediate solution of the Chicago drainage and waterway question, and, declaring that "We have arrived at a period when the subject can be no longer postponed," took steps looking towards a vigorous agitation of the matter, and urging legislative action at the present session. After Mayor Roche and H. B. Hurd had discussed the matter, the largest meeting the club ever had listening to them with profound attention, A. M. Pence introduced a preamble and resolution which were adopted unanimously, and read in substance as follows:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago depends upon a proper system of drainage and nothing can be done without legislation or without substantial agreement among the citizens as to what is required and the method of obtaining it; therefore,

Resolved, That this club authorize its President to appoint a committee of five to act with like committees to be appointed by the Mayor, the Commercial Club, the Iroquois Club, the Citizens' Association, and other organizations interested in the subject.

Mayor Roche, in support of the resolution, said that probably no question of greater importance would come before the people of Chicago in 100 years, and if the people of Chicago would pledge themselves to do what was right by the river towns and keep faith with them there was no doubt that legislation could be secured. It was a matter that concerned the whole people and not alone one or more clubs in the city.

MR. HURD'S ADDRESS.

"The Drainage of Chicago" was the subject selected by the Committee on Political Action to be discussed at the close of the annual meeting. Mr. Hurd said that the thorough report of the Drainage and Water Supply Committee appointed in pursuance of resolutions of the City Council in February, 1886, had been the basis of all subsequent investigation in the vexed question of sewage disposal. It clearly defined two main districts in respect to the watershed—one draining into the Calumet and the other into the Chicago River. There was but one adequate source of water supply, and that was the lake. Three plans were considered: Lake disposal, to pump the sewage into the lake somewhere east of Hyde Park; land disposal, to pump it through tunnels to somewhere near the Town of Thornton; the Desplaines system, an open waterway from the lake to Joliet by way of the Desplaines River, which the committee finally agreed was the only practical one. The committee estimated the cost of the first method to be $37,000,000, the second $58,000,000, and the third $24,000,000. This latter would include a channel 200 feet wide and eighteen feet deep, capable of carrying 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute. A contingency to be provided for was the dilution required to prevent the existence of poisonous and offensive gases, a matter which would not only concern Chicagoans but people along the entire course of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers.

The opposition to the Desplaines system two years ago was largely due to a misunderstanding of its nature. The plan meant more than a mere disposal of the sewage; it meant a great commercial waterway—the accomplishment of the long cherished project of a Great Lakes and Gulf waterway. What was necessary now was to procure from the present General Assembly the requisite legislation to carry forward Chicago's part of the undertaking. They must lay aside all differences between themselves (they are not material) and apply themselves to this business. A navigable waterway would make the Illinois River Valley one of the most fertile and healthy regions of the country.

Senator Cullom and Congressman Adams were entitled to a great deal of credit for the insertion of a clause in favor of the waterway in the River and Harbor bill and the securing of an appropriation. The Government had commenced surveying and was making thorough work of it. The river towns could see the necessity of drawing a large amount of water from Lake Michigan to carry off the sewage. Chicago did not ask much of Congress, but offered a great deal. In addition to all other advantages the addition of 100,000 feet of water a minute to the low water of the Mississippi River was looked upon as a great boon by representatives of the towns along that river.

THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

Mayor Roche said he was not ready to make public the details of the bill which the Drainage Commission had drawn up for submission to the Legislature.

The present city limits comprised thirty-seven square miles and 492 miles of sewers. These were divided into ninety-seven subsystems, fifty-five of which discharged into the South Branch, twenty-two into the North Branch, sixteen into the main river, and four into the lake. All North Side sewers, with one exception, emptied into the main river or the North Branch. Most of those on the South Side emptied into the South Branch and the Ogden Ditch. "In calculating our necessities," he said, "we must consider the future—the Town of Lake, Cicero, Lake View, and part of Hyde Park will soon demand attention." The question arose how large the ditch should be. It depended upon the money available. Ample time would be had, however, to decide this. It was unwise to push the Roche-Winston bill because it provided only for a cut-off from the Upper Desplaines. He continued:

An outlet must first be provided for as much water as may be necessary to dilute the sewage, and if the quantity required is sufficient the water can be used for a waterway or power or other purposes. Another question is, How much water will pass through the Chicago River in safety without interfering with the shipping? At Jackson street the river is 88 feet wide and the average depth 15 feet. When the pumps at Bridgeport are running at their full capacity the flow from the lake to the mouth of the canal is about half a mile an hour. It is estimated that this current might be increased to flow one and a half miles per hour or 132 feet per minute without jeopardizing the vessels. Whether it can be increased more than this I am not prepared to say. It is evident that there would be less than 200,000 cubic feet of water per minute passing through the river with its present dimensions if the capacity were increased by securing a current of one and a half miles per hour. It is also apparent that if the river were deepened so as to give a flow of one and a half miles per hour the fall from the lake to the river would be increased. As this would deepen the river at Bridgeport about fifteen inches the sewers that now empty into the lake at Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-fifth streets would discharge into the South Branch. This could be done by pitching the sewers toward the river without the construction of a conduit, unless it were desired to procure more water in that way. With the cutting of a ditch from the lake to the South Branch in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth street, or one starting at the bridewell and running around the west side of the city to Lake View, we might get by natural flow more water than the quantity mentioned. Two or three large conduits might be constructed from the lake to the South Branch, and by means of pumps on the lake shore a large quantity of water forced through them, provided the outlet to the Desplaines from the point where the water was delivered was sufficiently large to carry off all that might be pumped in addition to that which flowed through the river, and did not interfere with the velocity of the water in the river. These conduits, however, might be much more expensive to construct and maintain than an open ditch, and I am not prepared to advocate their construction at this time.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

The questions that present themselves are: How much water is required? How much can be supplied? And what will be the cost? After these have been answered it will be for the people to decide how great an expenditure they will consent to for the undertaking. After the passage of the cut-off bill by the last Legislature it was evident that there was not sufficient time in which to secure action upon the new bill for the territory which was not embraced in the district for which the cut-off provided. I therefore asked the Legislature to appoint a commission to make an investigation and report a bill at the next session. The commission has agreed upon a bill that will be presented to the Legislature next week, provided that at the meeting to be held Saturday we are able to reach an agreement as to what shall be said in relation to the dimensions of the ditch, this being the only open question. It is expected that the bill will embrace as much territory as necessary to create the drainage district. I believe the Legislature will give Chicago the enactment and fair treatment. We should treat the Illinois River people squarely, and they should us. Chicago will do all she agrees to, and within ten years this great work will be consummated.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers began at noon, the polls closing at 6 p. m. There were 408 votes cast and the following ticket elected:

President, George F. Bissell; First Vice-President, Otho S. A. Sprague; Second Vice-President, Edson Keith; Treasurer, William Mosebaek; Secretary, William H. Hubbard; Directors, Ferd W. Peck, Gilbert B. Shaw, Hugh R. Wilson, John C. Neely, Charles L. Raymond, R. C. Hannah; Committee on Political Action, A. C. Bartlett, Robert E. Jenkins, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, J. W. Ellsworth, Henry S. Boutell, S. W. Allerton.

The customary supper followed the election, and after that was disposed of the annual meeting was called to order by President Franklin Head. There were 312 members present. At the head, near the President, sat Mr. Bissell, President-elect, Mayor Roche, Dr. Arthur Little, Ferd W. Peck, E. F. Cragin, A. C. Bartlett, H. M. Baron, L. L. Colburn, H. B. Hurd, E. G. Keith, Judges Tuthill and Hawes, Ald. O. D. Wetherell, A. M. Pence, A. L. Coe.

Judge Tuthill presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the President to appoint a committee to consider the question of having a public celebration of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, "the inaugural year of the United States of America," April 30.

The club by vote ratified the action of the directors in authorizing J. H. Whittemore to buy for $52,000 the lot west of and adjoining the present club-house, to be used by the auxiliary association of the club and also for an extension of the club-house. The plan includes a large room for an art gallery. The new building will cost about $40,000.

The annual reports of the officers were presented. The Committee on Political Action reported that they had submitted for discussion to the meetings of the club the subjects of public franchises; the administration of the Criminal law; and elections. For the celebration of Washington's Birthday the Hon. Jacob D. Cox of Ohio had been secured as the principal speaker, and the occasion would be superior to anything that had been had in that line before.

The report of Treasurer Rollin A. Keyes showed that the total expenditures for the year were $198,861 and the receipts $220,721. Among the items of receipts were: Initiation fees, $13,275; dues, $77,618; restaurant receipts, $64,283. Among the expenditures: Pay roll, $43,836; restaurant supplies, $60,079; repairs, $6,730.

President Franklin Head in his annual report said that the increase of dues to $80 a year had caused a gain of $6,692 in the receipts. The total number of persons entertained during the year was 85,039, and the average daily attendance of members 233. Secretary H. M. Bacon's report stated the membership, including active and non-resident members, was at present 894.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Directors "Mr." Benjamin Harrison and "Mr." Levi P. Morton were elected honorary members by a rising vote. The names were received with applause.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

James Lee.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—James Lee, colored, one of the best known characters in the Illinois and Wisconsin lead mines, died today at his home in Galena, aged 59 years. He was born a slave, raised in Virginia and Missouri, and was freed from bondage by the emancipation proclamation. He possessed all the better peculiarities of his race in a marked degree, and although totally uneducated had acquired from observation a fund of practical knowledge which many of the best scholars are usually deficient in. He was well acquainted with and a great favorite of Gen. Grant during the latter's lifetime and residence in Galena, and knew many other public men.

Vicar General Healy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22.—The Rev. Patrick Healy, Roman Catholic Vicar General of the Springfield diocese, died of apoplexy at his home in Chicopee this evening. A tragic incident of the Vicar's death was the fact that the venerable William G. Brect, who called to attend him, was also stricken with apoplexy and died a few hours before his patient.

Notes.

J. B. Montague, well known as a temperance lecturer, died at his home in Lincoln, Ill., yesterday.

J. P. Dana, an old and respected businessman of Dixon, Ill., died suddenly Monday night of pneumonia.

Sarah Elliott, who, with her sons Joshua R. and Seth R., had conducted the Flume House at Franconia, in the White Mountains, for the last seventeen years, died there Tuesday of paralysis, aged 65 years.

William Pason Mackaye, a son of Steele Mackaye, the playwright and author, died in New York yesterday of Texas fever after a short illness. He was only 20 years old, but had already made a favorable impression in his profession, that of the stage. His début was made in his father's play, "In Spite of All," produced in the Lyceum Theatre, New York, in 1885.

EIGHT BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.

A Bad Fire at Unionville, Mo.—A Mine in Flames.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Shortly after midnight last night fire broke out in the clothing establishment of Fahren & Co., at Unionville, Mo., which, before it was subdued, destroyed eight brick business houses, entailing a loss of $70,000, about half covered by insurance. The principal losses are as follows: Boner & Rorabaugh, loss $1,500, insurance $1,000; Knight & Henkle, loss $2,800, insurance $2,200; B. Fahren & Co., loss $7,000, insurance $5,500; C. Figge, loss $12,000, insurance $4,500; George Roth, loss $16,000, insurance $8,000; W. B. Hovermale, loss $6,000, insurance $4,000; Elias Mauerer, loss $3,000, insurance $2,000; Thomas Stout, loss $6,000, insurance $3,500. There are a number of other losses ranging from $100 to $1,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—A big fire is raging in the Jackson Mines, near Dawson, in the Connellsville coke region. The mines are owned by James Cochrane & Sons, and are among the oldest in the coke region. The fire started several days ago. Last night a fire engine was sent up from Pittsburg, but a telegram from Dawson this afternoon states that the fire is still raging. It is feared that the mines will be totally ruined.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The barn of William Campbell, living four miles north of La Harpe, Ill., was destroyed by fire Monday night, together with the entire last year's crops and four horses. The loss is heavy, but the amount is not known. The property was insured in the Home Insurance Company of New York.

Yesterday morning fire partially destroyed the establishment of the Berrisford Baking & Confectionery Company of St. Paul. The loss will be $40,000 to 50,000.

SPENCER, Wis., Jan. 22.—The saw-mill of Caswell & Meyer, five miles west of Unity, was destroyed by fire yesterday at 1 o'clock. The mill was to start up today. Loss about $8,000, with an insurance of $3,000.

Fire damaged the vacant house at No. 280 Warren avenue to the amount of $100. The property belonged to the Rev. Thomas E. Green, and had been unoccupied a long time. There is no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

After Commission Merchant Welsh.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The case of Commission Merchant Welsh has been agitating the Chamber of Commerce for some time, and several attempts have been made to prevent him taking figures from the blackboards for the purpose of sending them up to his office by telephone, where they were said to be used to trade on. Mr. Welsh's method of late has been to step off the floor into the office of the Scandinavian Elevator Company and there telephone changes in the market as they occurred. Yesterday President Loucks of the Scandinavian Company, upon hearing of the dissatisfaction created, forbade Mr. Welsh to use the telephone. Upon this Mr. Welsh made several attempts to use the telephones in other offices in the building, but had a difficult time yesterday in sending up a few quotations.

Humane Society Assistance Wanted.

Mamie Leland, a 14-year-old girl, told the Desplaines street officers last night that she lived in the rear of No. 439 Washington boulevard with her father and brother, and that in addition to keeping house for them she was compelled to wash two cabs and care for the five horses owned by her father. She thinks that if her case is brought before the Humane Society she will be able to get a good home.

A Sailor's Sudden Death.

Samuel Long, a sailor stopping at the European hotel, No. 338 State street, accompanied by a friend, made a social call on Miss Carmo, an actress rooming in the house. Long displayed his revolver, and Miss Carmo, while examining it, accidentally pulled the trigger. The ball entered Long's side below the navel, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal should inflammation set in.

Take Care—Beware of Peddlers
Offering dangerous articles in place of Pearline.

OAKLAND'S BAL MASQUE.

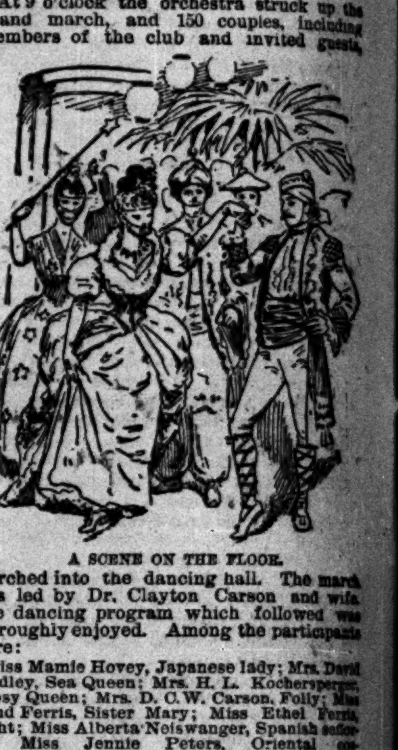
THE CLUB-HOUSE FILLED WITH MERRY DANCERS.

One Might Easily Have Imagined Himself in Fairyland—Some of the Notable Costumes and Their Wearers—The Afternoon and Evening Marked by Receptions—Mr. and Mrs. Weiss Celebrate Their Tin Wedding After the German Fashion—Other Affairs.

NE could easily imagine himself in fairyland at last night's fancy dress party given by the Oakland Club. There were fairies there; fairies in dainty slippers that peeped out from beneath bewitching and bewildering costumes; fairies with golden hair falling in graceful disorder over snow white shoulders; fairies in red, blue, yellow, green, and purple. There were also bold cavaliers, whose jealous eyes were half revealed beneath formidable sombreros. It may have been a mere coincidence, but there were almost exactly as many cavaliers as fairies.

And how they did dance. Fairies are famed for dancing, and it was a perfect night for dancing. Up and down the polished floor, in unison with the throbbing of the huge bass viol, fairy feet and jangling spurs beat a musical tattoo, while over the pretty scene the calcium lights worked wonderful transformations.

At 9 o'clock the orchestra struck up the grand march, and 150 couples, including members of the club and invited guests,



A SCENE ON THE FLOOR.

marched into the dancing hall. The march was led by Dr. Clayton Carson and wife. The dancing program which followed was thoroughly enjoyed. Among the participants were:

Miss Mamie Hovey, Japanese lady; Mrs. David Bradley, Sea Queen; Mrs. H. L. Kocherspenger, Gypsy Queen; Mrs. D. C. W. Carson, Folly; Miss Maud Ferris, Sister Mary; Miss Ethel Ferris, Night; Miss Alberta Neiswanger, Spanish senorita; Miss Jennie Peters, Oriental costume; Miss Stella Kochersperger, Night; Mrs. D. H. Kocherperger, Grecian lady; Mrs. J. C. Thomas, Polish lady; Miss Nellie Locker, Night; Miss Annie Bennett, June; Miss Fannie Aubrey, a rose; Miss M. Jefferson, a daisy; Mrs. George F. Loker, a French nurse; Miss Susie Miller, flower girl; Miss Belda Moberly, sweet violets; Miss Bessie Scott, jockey; Miss Mabel Wiggins, Bohemian girl; Miss M. Crane, Psyche; Miss Minnie C. Emery, Folly; Mrs. M. C. Donohue, Polish lady; Mrs. Jane R. Ferris, Hebe; Miss G. L. Sage, Grecian lady; Miss Ladie Locker, Snow; Miss Hattie Donohue, flower girl; Miss Grace Gilmore, Folly; Mrs. Jessie Holden, Swiss peasant; Miss Bertie Beverly, Swedish girl; Miss Jena Wilkins, a baby; Miss C. H. Bunker, gypsy; Miss Lizzie Russell, a Grecian lady; Miss Mamie Elliott, Yum Yum; Miss Cora Hazeltine, Innocence; Mrs. J. C. Brown, Tambourine; Miss S. A. Humiston, colonial costume; Miss Nina Humiston, a flower girl.

A merry party was the "Jolly Picnickers," consisting of the following:

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Huey, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Walls, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bobo, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Iliff, Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Georgia Espry, and Miss Alice E. Poole. Lamont E. Parker, Chicago Hussar; Dr. W. C. Maull, Sir Walter Raleigh; W. L. Colt, Mexican cavalier; L. E. Herrick, Spanish costume; H. A. Bangs, tennis player; J. L. Kerr, Turkish costume; George Bailey, sailor; L. A. Mitchell, Louis XV.; C. C. Dunbar, Spanish gondolier; David E. Bradley, John Smith of 1789; W. D. Scott, big Indian; G. K. Sage, Earl of Essex; L. L. Ferris, King's fool; H. A. Loker, French page; Howard Silver, nondescript Duke; A. D. Gates, French cavalier; W. D. Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson; J. E. Healey, Romeo; G. E. Hall, Spanish adventurer; E. B. McCleary, Prince; George E. Loker, jockey; J. W. Perkins, colonial; Fred W. Perkins, Sultan; John W. Donohue, Spaniard; B. J. R. Clark, Mexican cavalier; B. F. Jefferson, howler; C. B. Scott, Mexican court costume.

OTHER EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

A Number of Receptions—Novelties at a Tin Wedding.

A reception was given yesterday evening by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rowe, No. 3942 Lake avenue. The parlors were tastefully adorned with plants and flowers, tall palms forming the chief decoration. They were ranged around the wide bay window in the front parlor, were mingled with a lemon tree and flowering shrubs in a corner, and were found again in the verdant mass before the fireplace. Window-sills and mantels were filled with pink and white primroses, and some choice cut flowers were prettily displayed.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowe received their guests standing within the front parlor. They were assisted by Miss Rowe, a sister of the host, Mrs. W. H. Hunter, Mrs. James Rowe, and Mrs. F. W. Becker. The hostess wore a short costume of old rose silk with diamond ornaments. Miss Rowe was in black lace over black silk, with diamonds. Mrs. Hunter also wore black lace over black silk, with low-necked and short-sleeved bodice. Mrs. James Rowe wore a lace costume whose pointed neck was filled in with white lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Becker was in a trained French gown of mahogany satin, cut in a V at the neck and trimmed with Duchesse lace.

A luncheon was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Uri Balcom, No. 2027 Michigan avenue. Fourteen ladies, including the hostess and her niece, Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, sat down to a table decked with masses of red and yellow tulips, and spread with tempting edibles. In the drawing-room, where the company gathered after luncheon, was also seen a profusion of flowers, red and yellow tulips forming the chief decoration.

A TIN WEDDING IN GERMAN STYLE.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Weise, No. 540 North State street, yesterday evening celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage with a tin wedding. Their beautiful home was profusely adorned with flowers, the gifts of friends, who appropriately sent them in tin vessels of every description. One of the most noticeable offerings was a magnificent array of American beauties that completely filled a large fish-kettle. In a water can was a lovely cluster of La France roses, white carnations, and lilies of the valley. Pans, a grater, a funnel, and other dishes were made to serve the same purpose, all coming laden with the choicest blossoms.

A gay and happy company assembled to offer congratulations to the bride and groom. There was music and singing in hearty German fashion, besides a little drama prepared for the occasion, which was enthusiastically rendered by the young people. Refreshments were served in a beautiful dining-room whose whole design and decoration are a copy of old German fashions. Toasts were drank with a hearty good will for the future happiness and long life of host and hostess, about whom seemed to cluster all the joys of a serene prosperity.

NOTES.

The Calumet Club entertained its members and friends with a microscopical exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Scoville gave a reception to Mr. and Mrs. John Van Persyn at No. 132 South Sangamon street last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage entertained a drive whist party yesterday evening at their residence, No. 470 North State street. Though not formed into a club, the guests are nearly all North Side neighbors who have been enjoying the game this winter in informal gatherings at different houses. The entertainment last evening was fully as pleasant as had been anticipated, and the game was enlivened by the bestowal of prizes, two for ladies, and the same number for successful members of the other sex. At the small card tables were placed in the drawing-room. Refreshments were served by Wheeler on a red and green table, whose centre piece was a large bouquet of red tulips, mingled with maidenhair ferns.

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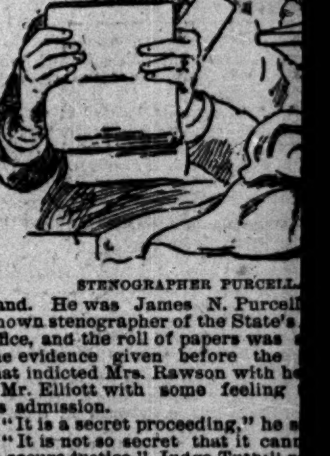

STENOGRAPHER PURCELL

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...y Have Imagined Himself ...—Some of the Notable Cos... ...heir Wearers—The After... ...vening Marked by Recep... ...nd Mrs. Weiss Celebrate ...edding After the German ...er Affairs.

...NE could easily imagine himself in fairyland at last night's fancy dress party given by the Oakland Club. There were fairies there; fairies in dainty slippers that peeped out from beneath bewitching and bewildering costumes; fairies with golden hair falling in graceful disorder over snow white shoulders; fairies in red, blue, ...d purple. There were also ...hose jealous eyes were half ...formidable sombreros. It ...mere coincidence, but there ...actly as many cavaliers as ... did dance. Fairies are ..., and it was a perfect night ...and down the polished floor, ...he throbbing of the huge ...et and jangling spurs beat ...while over the pretty scene ... worked wonderful trans... ...e orchestra struck up the ...nd 150 couples, including ... club and invited guests,

...ON THE FLOOR.

... dancing hall. The march ...Clayton Carson and wife. ...ram which followed was ...l. Among the participants ...y, Japanese lady; Mrs. David ..., Mrs. H. L. Kochersperger, ... D. C. W. Carson, Folly; Miss ... Mary; Miss Ethel Ferris, ...a Neiswanger, Spanish senor... ...e Peters, Oriental cos... ...is Kochersperger, Night; ...cherperger, Grecian lady; ... Polish lady; Miss Nellie ...s Annie Bennett, June; Miss ...rose; Miss M. Jefferson, a ... F. Loker, a French nurse; ...flower girl; Miss Belda Mo... ; Miss Bessie Scott, jockey; ...s, Bohemian girl; Miss M. ...s Minnie C. Emery, Folly; ... Polish lady; Mrs. Jane R. ... G. L. Sage, Grecian lady; ...Snow; Miss Hattie Donohue, ...ce Gilmore, Folly; Mrs. Jes... ...asant; Miss Bertie Beverly, ...iss Jena Wilkins, a ... H. Bunker, gypsy; ...ssell, a Grecian lady; ...Yum Yum; Miss Cora Ha... ...Mrs. J. C. Brown, Tambou... ...lumiston, colonial costume; ...a flower girl. ...was the "Jolly Picnicis... ...the following: ...Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. ...M. R. Walls, Mr. and Mrs. ...and Mrs. J. L. Bobo, Mr. ... Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. ...Mrs. Bradbury, Miss ...d Miss Alice E. Poole. ...Chicago Hussar; Dr. W. C. ...aleigh; W. L. Colt, Mexican ...ick, Spanish costume; H. L. ...r; J. L. Kerr, Turkish cos... ...y, sailor; L. A. Mitchell, ... C. Dunbar, Spanish ... E. Bradley, John Smith ...D. Scott, big Indian; ...Essex; L. L. Ferris, King's ...rench page; Howard Bliv... ...s; A. D. Gates, French cav... ...n, Thomas Jefferson; J. E. ...E. Hall, Spanish adventur... ...Prince; George E. Loker, ...s, colonial; Fred W. Per... ...W. Donohue, Spaniard; B. ... cavalier; B. F. Jefferson, ...Mexican court costume.

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...G IN GERMAN STYLE.

... Weiss, No. 540 North ...day evening celebrated ...ry of their marriage with ...eir beautiful home was ...with flowers, the gifts of ...riately sent them in tin ...scription. One of the ...erings was a magnificent ... beauties that completely ...tle. In a water can was a ... France roses, white car... ... of the valley. Pans, a ... other dishes were made ...ourpose, all coming laden ...ossoms. ... company assembled to ...s to the bride and groom, ...d singing in hearty Ger... ...s a little drama prepared ...ich was enthusiastically ...ng people. Refreshments ...utiful dining-room whose ...coration are a copy of old ...Toasts were drank with a ... the future happiness and ...nd hostess, about whom ...all the joys of a serene ...

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JURORS GET INTERESTED.

GRAND JURY SECRETS IN THE RAWSON CASE REVEALED ON THE STAND.

Stenographer Purcell Reads His Notes on the Testimony of L. H. Bisbee and Others—The True Inwardness of the Famous Case Coming Piecemeal to the Surface—Young Lee and His Sister Dot Make Interesting Witnesses.

The Rawson case brightened up yesterday. It became sensational. The secrets of the jury-room were revealed. Ralph Lee tilted at Mr. Elliott. Mrs. Rawson was exclamatory. Hints were made of a deep-laid plot of bribery. Evidence relating to acts of such baseness that the lawyers hesitated to probe into it came out in fragments. With the complacency of a policeman at an inquest Mrs. Rawson's pretty 12-year-old daughter told how her mother had talked about taking both their lives. The day was full of murder, revolvers, detectives, laudanum, depravity, and spinal meningitis. In other words, the attorneys began to get into the real Rawson case yesterday.

John Barton Payne's testimony began the day. Mr. Payne assumed one contemptuous

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

and elevated smile and Mr. Elliott assumed another, and they sparred for ten minutes.

"Do you know that Mr. Whitney ever did anything outside professional lines?"

"If the evidence was true he had a right to present it. He hunted up evidence, though."

"Hasn't a lawyer a right to do that?"

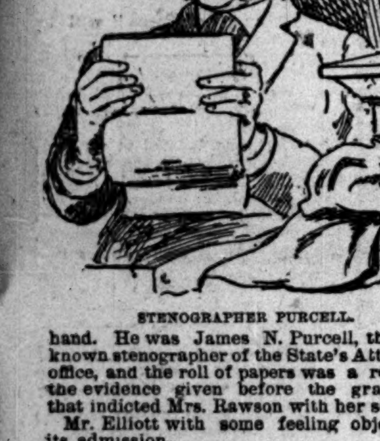
Mrs. Rawson's eyes were blazing and her pale face flushing. She jumped to her feet and, pointing her gloved hand at Mr. Elliott, cried:

"But he has no right to buy it. He has no right to get perjured testimony by bribery."

Mr. Payne went on. He said he had heard that Mr. Rawson used $10,000 to get the testimony of Lawyer Bisbee and Detective Matt Hogan before the grand jury.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

The next witness furnished the big sensation of the day. A tall, slim young man with auburn sidewhiskers climbed to the chair. He carried a big roll of paper in his



STENOGRAPHER PURCELL.

hand. He was James N. Purcell, the well-known stenographer of the State's Attorney's office, and the roll of papers was a report of the evidence given before the grand jury that indicted Mrs. Rawson with her son.

Mr. Elliott with some feeling objected to its admission.

"It is a secret proceeding," he said.

"It is not so secret that it cannot be used to secure justice," Judge Tuthill replied.

"Before you start to read, Mr. Purcell," said Mr. Crews, "I want to read the names of the witnesses on the back of this indictment to the jury. You see that it does not contain the name of Bisbee or Hogan. That they testified before the grand jury the records show. Their names were suppressed with a motive. Now go on."

Mr. Purcell unrolled his manuscript and read. Mr. Bisbee was the first witness heard. He said he had never been Mr. Rawson's attorney and had taken no money from him.

"I was interested in business with him," Mr. Bisbee had testified. "I was introduced to him by a man named Busch. After I became acquainted with Matt Hogan through a man named Benedict, a friend of Mrs. Rawson, Hogan told me that he had been in the woman's employ. He said she had tried to hire him to poison the banker. She said there was a lot of poison at the house, and that Mr. Rawson was accustomed to get up of nights to take a glass of gin. It would be easy to put the poison in the gin. When he refused to do this she asked him to shoot Rawson. This also he refused to do, and she said—she was terrifically profane, gentlemen—'If you don't do it I'll get Charlie Lee to settle him.' Charlie Lee was her second husband. O, she was a bad woman.

FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

"When I became interested in the matter Mr. A. Driscoll, who acted in her behalf, came to me. Mr. Rawson had told me to give her $25,000 and 'let her git.' Driscoll demanded $125,000. We eventually came to terms at $32,250. He had to leave town that evening, and he said: 'I'm sorry we can't end this right away. There will be bloodshed tomorrow (Sunday).' And there was. Driscoll had threatened bloodshed several times, but I never believed him."

"I don't believe she wanted a settlement," Mr. Bisbee's testimony ran on. "Rawson was worth half a million. She calculated that if she killed him she would get $160,000. I tell you, gentlemen, her history is terrific from way back."

Mr. Bisbee said Mr. Hogan was a "high-toned Southern gambler."

The next witness before the grand jury was Mrs. Mattie L. Hamilton of No. 2949 Michigan avenue. She said Mrs. Rawson was profane, a drinker, and spoke in vile language of Mr. Rawson.

"What did she say?" was the question of a grand juryman.

"'I will marry Rawson. I can stand it for a little while. I'll get the money and make quick work of him.'"

Mrs. Rawson heard this all coolly. But when Mr. Purcell read that Mrs. Hamilton had accused her of being at least 38 years old Mrs. Rawson sniffed haughtily.

Matt Hogan's testimony was read. It did not differ materially from Bisbee's except that the "high-toned Southern gambler" was examined in a way that must have brought a flush to his aristocratic cheeks. At the conclusion of it the court drew a long breath and took a recess.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the court-room was crowded and the bailiffs were fighting with handsomely dressed women who wanted to get in. Mr. Purcell concluded his reading of unimportant testimony and Lawyer George R. Grant, with a red, red rose at his button-hole, said Mrs. Rawson was a good woman who didn't drink. Mr. Grant used to live at Mrs. Rawson's house and he knew Judge Lochrane.

Leonard S. Jordone, a nice young man, said he heard that Mr. Rawson had "fixed" the newspapers. Mr. Rawson was awfully jealous of his wife.

"The old gentleman even accused me. Goodness, such an idea!" shuddered Mr. Jordone.

C. C. Finkler testified to Mr. Rawson's good character, and Mr. Owen was for visiting some more of the divorce bills on the jury when the Judge interrupted him.

"We'll call Willie Lee," said Mr. Crews.

Mrs. Rawson's son left his mother's side and took the stand. The jurors seemed interested in the lean, consumptive-looking, near-sighted, pale-faced lad. He didn't look like a boy who might turn a revolver loose on an enemy. He gave his testimony with great directness.

"One day," he said, "my mother and Rawson quarreled at dinner. It was about Bridget Quigley, the servant girl. Rawson said: 'You can leave the house and I will keep the girl.' My mother left the table like a flash and I followed her, Rawson coming after me. Before we could stop her she had put a laudanum bottle to her lips and swallowed half the contents. Rawson said: 'My God! She has taken poison,' and he sent Bridget for the doctor.

"He accused her of being intimate with Jordone," the boy ran on. "That was ridiculous, nobody but a fool would suspect that."

Willie was behind a bureau when his father—to whom he alluded affectionately as that fellow Lee—told his mother that Rawson had paid him to say their divorce was not legal.

THE SHOOTING OF RAWSON.

"Did your mother know you were going to shoot Rawson?"

"No, sir; I didn't tell her. But I knew it was either her life or Rawson's, and I preferred that he should lose his. I want to say also that I believe the evidence given before the grand jury was not true. Any one who says she knew about my intention is a liar and a—a—perjurer."

The boy's face was flushed, and he looked angry.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Hamilton had been paid $200 for her testimony?"

"I did."

His bout with Mr. Elliott on the cross-examination was lively. The lad finally burst out with "You're mixed up yourself, but you can't mix me."

"You didn't tell your mother you were going to shoot Rawson?"

"No, sir."

"Mr. Payne testified that you did."

"That was the time before—a week before I shot him. I went to his house and rang the bell, but nobody came."

"You intended to kill him then?"

"I did."

"Who bought that revolver?" repeated Mr. Elliott after several questions to the same effect.

"I don't know, I tell you," the boy exclaimed, rising. "I don't know, and what's the use asking me such silly questions?"

"Here, here," said the court, sternly. "Let your lawyer object."

"Well, I don't know. You couldn't get any more than that out of me if you were to take me down here and cut my throat."

Dot Lee, the pretty little 12-year-old daughter, followed her brother. She looked sweetly childish, but her testimony might have come from a seasoned witness. She told dramatically of Rawson leaving the house. She testified to her mother's mental condition like an expert.

"Before she went to Florida," said the child, "she was much excited. In fact I think she was on the brink of insanity. She had severe headaches; she would scream passionately. She was continually asking me if I was willing to die with her. She would crawl around on the floor praying that God would send some one to afflict Rawson as Rawson had afflicted her."

Dot said she was deeply offended after the publication of the statement that her name was Maria. The children said "Ah, there! Maria!" to her.

The jury listened with respect to the cheerful little voice rattling out big words like a child actress. Dot never failed till she came to her mother's mysterious ailment.

"What was it, Dot?" Mr. Crews asked.

Dot glanced proudly at the jury and said: "Connubial spinal meningitis."

And court adjourned with a laugh.

A QUINCY MERCHANT ASSIGNS.

His Liabilities Are About $20,000 and His Assets $7,500.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Henry B. Lubbe, dry goods, assigned today for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities are about $20,000; assets, $7,500. Among his creditors are Isaac Lesem of Quincy, M. Wolf of Louisville, Ky., T. L. Fox & Son of Wichita, Kas., and New York and Chicago parties.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Sheriff forced open the safe of Seefield, the bankrupt St. Charles grain dealer, today and found 74 cents in its cash drawer. The books are being examined. Several additional mechanic's liens were filed on the St. Charles property today.

The Local Record of Trouble.

Early yesterday morning a voluntary assignment of the assets of the firm of Grier & Jack was made in the County Court to R. E. Jenkins for the benefit of creditors. The firm were extensive wholesale dealers in lamps and glassware at No. 18 Lake street. Monday afternoon, wholly unexpected to the firm, the National Bank of Illinois entered up a judgment against them for about $13,000. As soon as the Sheriff took possession the members of the firm consulted their attorneys, and a voluntary assignment was decided on. The assets of the firm will amount to about $100,000. The liabilities, which are nearly all in Pittsburg and other Eastern points, are somewhat less.

John W. Riggs, a dealer in hats, caps, and furs under the style of the Mackinaw Hat & Fur Company at No. 35 Clark street, made a voluntary assignment in the County Court yesterday. The attorneys in the matter are Payne & Porter. Riggs has been in business several years, and in addition to his main establishment on South Clark street had a branch on Lincoln avenue and another on North Clark street. The cause of the failure has been the mild, open winter, which has prevented the sale to any extent of winter goods. The assets are scheduled at $10,399, and consist of the stock of hats, caps, and furs and some real estate and other property. The liabilities are $17,546, about half of which is due in Chicago and the other half in New York and elsewhere.

Minor Failures.

Campbell Bros., loggers and owners of sawmills near Canton, Wis., on the Sault Ste. Marie Road, assigned to Emmett Horan of Eau Claire. Liabilities, $8,000; assets, $13,000.

It is announced that the fourth annual installment of the extension indebtedness of Oliver Brothers & Phillips and the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, limited, Pittsburg, Pa., will be paid at maturity Feb. 1.

IN THE PAY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Two Members of the Indianapolis Grand Jury Have Received Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Another report will be submitted by the United States grand jury at the close of this week, and more indictments for violation of the Election law will be reported then, making the largest number ever returned by any Indiana grand jury. After the next report is submitted the grand jury will be discharged. Several letters have passed between Justice Harlan and Judge Woods regarding the election cases. Judge Woods said this afternoon that so far as he is concerned he would be glad to have the correspondence published, but he does not feel at liberty to make it public.

The astounding discovery was made this afternoon that two of the members of the grand jury are on the pay-roll of the General Assembly as assistant doorkeepers, although they have been there only a few times. The court was informed of the fact and will make an investigation. The law has not been carefully examined, but it is believed that evidence supporting the charge that they have been holding political positions to which they were appointed after becoming members of the grand jury will invalidate all indictments that have been returned. Judge Woods did not receive information regarding the matter until late this afternoon. It is understood that he will make inquiry into it tomorrow and he may take some action at once.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN MICHIGAN.

There Are a Number of Cases in the Little Town of Azalia.

AZALIA, Mich., Jan. 22.—Small-pox in this village has developed from a so-called "scare" into that much to be dreaded reality, an epidemic. There are now fourteen cases under treatment, and while everything possible is being done to prevent its spread every new case reported but increases the fear that the end is not yet. The town is being well guarded and no one is allowed to leave except one or two whose business it is to provide necessities. The Board of Health has secured the best of male nurses from the senior medical class of the university.

Azalia is but eighteen miles from Ann Arbor on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad, and its 200 inhabitants are largely composed of railroad employés, lumbermen, and charcoal-burners. The epidemic and consequent quarantine have resulted seriously for them.

Yesterday morning James Ward, a life saving patrolman, found two bodies between Third and Fourth Cliffs, near Scituate, Mass. The heads of both were missing. There is no doubt but that they were sailors.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar. Has no equal as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine.

MARY DID NOT WRITE IT.

"THE STAGE AND SOCIETY" WAS FROM THE PEN OF ANOTHER.

She Simply Outlined It and Allowed the Use of Her Name—She Explains to Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Langtry—Elliott F. Shepard Scored for Publishing Sporting Tips—A Romance in the Steerage—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—It is said that Mary Anderson has apologized to Mrs. James Brown Potter and may also apologize to Mrs. Langtry. The apology was made necessary by the appearance of an article in a magazine over the signature of Mary Anderson, in which there were severe strictures on the ambition of leaders of society who become actresses. Miss Anderson's remarks, it was generally believed, were leveled at the aspiring heads of Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter. But it is now said that Miss Anderson had not the slightest intention of hitting Mrs. Langtry or Mrs. Potter, and in order to prevent any rupture in the pleasant relations that have existed between herself and Mrs. Potter Miss Anderson has caused a message of explanation and apology to be taken by a mutual friend to Mrs. Potter. In making her peace with Mrs. Potter Miss Anderson has found it necessary to again declare that she did not write the article or any part of it. She allowed another person to write and publish the article over her name. She was called upon by a professional writer, to whom she outlined certain general statements, and having in mind these buds of girls in Kentucky thought she would add something that might apply to their cases. When she had thus outlined the article in a general way another person wrote it. The proofs, it is true, were submitted to her, but at a moment when she was in great haste, and she had merely glanced over them and then affixed her signature, without giving any particular attention to what she was made to say. With such an explanation it was impossible for Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Langtry not to cause to be conveyed to Miss Anderson the assurances of their distinguished consideration. Mrs. Potter, when seen by a reporter tonight, declined to say anything about it.

COL. SHEPARD JUMPED ON.

The Methodist Ministers Want to Know Why He Publishes Sporting "Tips."

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Methodist ministers of this city at their meeting this afternoon sat down on the gallant warrior journalist, Col. E. F. Shepard of the *Mail and Express*. The editor appeared before the divines and delivered an address on the Sunday question. He spoke about Sunday travel, theatricals, and concerts, and the opening of the museums on the holy day. When Editor Shepard finished the Rev. George Lansing Taylor, poet and divine, arose with much dignity and great impressiveness. He said that he was a subscriber to the *Mail and Express* and was accustomed to read the paper every evening with great avidity and much interest. After saying he liked the paper he began to attack Col. Shepard for publishing columns of racing, sporting, and "tips" each day. These remarks the ministers applauded most heartily, and shouts of "good" and "hear" and similar expressions were heard in every part of the room. The confusion that ensued lasted for several minutes and the meeting for the time being was quite generally demoralized. Col. Shepard tried to explain this away on the ground that his "tips" reached a class that could not otherwise be reached, but the Methodist preachers would have none of his excuses.

ROMANCE OF THE OCEAN.

A Scotchman and a Spanish Girl Meet on the Servia and Are Married in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mayne are speeding on their way to the boundless West. The couple had a romantic courtship, which resulted in marriage at Castle Garden yesterday. Robert Mayne is a handsome young Scotchman, who claims Inverness as his birthplace. His bride was Catherine Avellaveda, a blushing Spanish maiden, 18 years old. Both were steerage passengers on the Cunard steamer Servia, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning. Robert, who comes here to take charge of a ranch in Wyoming, occupied a berth in the steerage not for lack of money but to see the uncomfortable side of ocean traveling. His future bride was unable to pay for a cabin passage and came in the steerage. The two were soon on speaking terms, and before the voyage was over had agreed to become husband and wife. After their names had been recorded yesterday a minister was sent for, and, surrounded by several hundred curious immigrants, they were united for life. They left immediately by the fast express for Wyoming.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

O'Donovan Rossa's Libel Suit Against Henry Labouchere.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—O'Donovan Rossa's libel suit against Henry Labouchère grows out of the charges that the English Government had paid the distinguished dynamiter certain sums from the secret service fund. These charges were first made in Parliament, and could not become the subject of a prosecution. Mr. Labouchère, however, made the charges even more specific, and with greater emphasis, in a letter to Mr. Sinclair, which was received here a few days ago. Rossa's suit will be based on the statements contained in the letter. The trial of this suit would necessitate the appearance of O'Donovan Rossa in London, where he is by no means popular, but he expects the Tories to waive their right to cause his arrest on English soil.

West Point Cadets Have a Fight.

The latest escapade among the cadets at West Point was a prize fight between Cadet Capt. George T. Langhorne of Virginia and Cadet Lieut. M. B. Barroll of Maryland. Their differences grew out of the assignment of Cadet Young, a colored boy, of Ohio, to a seat at the mess with Barroll. Langhorne assigned him and Barroll protested. The two men quarreled, and it was arranged that they should fight it out. Cadet Hagadorn was to act as Barroll's second, while Langhorne selected Cadet William W. Harts of Illinois, and Cadet Sidney A. Cloman of Ohio was chosen as referee. After an hour and three minutes of fighting, and when both boys were covered with blood, the drum call for supper suddenly sounded, and the referee decided it was a draw. The officers of the post had not heard anything about the battle today, and great efforts are being made to keep the matter quiet.

Had Only $5 in His Pocket.

Newly arrived William O'Connor Laughlin and his wife, four children, mother, and two sisters are detained at Castle Garden. Laughlin, who was a newspaper reporter in Belfast, Ireland, had but $5 in his possession when he arrived yesterday on the steamer Servia. Maj. J. B. Pond called at the Garden today and will endeavor to have them all released. Laughlin acted as Mr. Pond's agent during Henry Ward Beecher's lecturing tour in Ireland.

Suit Against John Kelly's Widow.

The suit of James F. McLaughlin against Mrs. John Kelly, as administratrix of her husband's estate, to recover $21,946 for literary services was before Judge Patterson in Supreme Court chambers today on a motion by the defendant for a bill of particulars. Mr. McLaughlin in his complaint alleges that for ten years he acted as clerk, private secretary, and literary writer for Mr. Kelly, and that during that time he wrote lectures, newspaper articles, speeches, and political pamphlets. He claims that Mr. Kelly's death interfered with the settlement for his services. Decision was reserved.

Work on the Nicaragua Canal.

"The Nicaragua Canal will be constructed within five years," said A. G. Menocal, Chief Engineer of the canal, today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He added, in answer to questions: "We intend to go to work as soon as Congress adjourns, whether it grants a charter or not. We prefer a charter from Congress, of course, because it will be a sanction, so to speak, from our Government. However, if Congress does not grant a charter we have one already from the State of Vermont and shall proceed to work under it."

Notes.

Miss Harriet Coffin left Bellevue Hospital this afternoon for the Middletown Insane Asylum.

Nine more men were discharged at the Appraiser's office today. All of them were Republicans, and all of them voted against Cleveland.

John Theodore Wold, alias John Greenwald, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree in Brooklyn for the shooting of Lyman S. Weeks, was today sentenced to be hanged March 12.

Neither Lawyer Adolph Rosenthal nor any part of the $10,000 or $12,000 he is supposed to have run away with has been found by the persons who are hunting for them.

The patrons of the Metropolitan Opera-House have objected to the absence of lights during the performance of "Rheingold," and now the lights are turned up in the night scenes.

A genuine Russian Nihilist arrived today at Castle Garden. He was Sabathai Chasanowicz, and is scarcely more than a boy in appearance. He feared banishment to Siberia, and will go to Boston, where his father is in business.

Burglaries are committed nightly under the noses of the New York police. Levi & Co. keep a silk handkerchief importing establishment within two blocks of the police headquarters. This morning burglars visited the place and carried away booty valued at $4,000.

F. B. Reubson, a wealthy citizen of Hoboken, committed suicide this morning by sending a bullet into his head. Reubson was a retired banker and at the time of his death was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. It is estimated that his property is worth $250,000. He was 65 years old.

WEST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT.

Property-Owners Who Favor It Want It Made an Issue in the Spring Campaign.

The West Side Rapid Transit Association, which has apparently been in a comatose condition since the Common Council placed on file the ordinance of the West Side Rapid Transit Company, seems to have taken a fresh interest in affairs and held a meeting at the Princess Theatre last night. About 150 people were present.

Mr. A. M. Wright stated that the officers had called this meeting to report to the members of the association what had been done since the last meeting. The petition of the West Side Rapid Transit Company, Mr. Wright said, was signed by a majority of the frontage, yet because the Council had been misled by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel it had been denied that they had a majority. Not to speak of other cases the extensions of Ogden avenue and Lake street lines of the West Division street railway were obtained on petitions where the consent of the park frontage cut much more figure than in the Rapid Transit Company's petition. "Why has the park frontage suddenly lost its efficacy on a petition?" queried Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright offered a series of resolutions providing for an organization to elect only those men for Aldermen who are committed to rapid transit.

Ald. White and Nohe defended the Council, saying that it was a mistake to charge it with opposition to rapid transit. The Meigs ordinance had received 40 votes out of 48, and he had no doubt if the rapid transit people would go to work and get a majority of the frontage along their proposed route they could get forty votes for their ordinance, too, but they didn't have a majority of the frontage, and they knew it, and until they did they ought not to asperse the Council or anybody else.

George Sherwood, one of the prominent members of the association, thought that inasmuch as the Rapid Transit Company was willing to take the chances of the park frontage, making a valid petition for a valid ordinance, the Aldermen need not have been so jealous in the matter.

After Mr. Wright had announced that during February and March the hall would be open to the friends of rapid transit Tuesday and Saturday evenings the meeting adjourned.

ANARCHISTS ORGANIZING AGAIN.

The Arbeiter Bund Elects Officers and Listens to Radical Speeches.

A meeting of the Arbeiter Bund was held last night at Wend's Hall, No. 26 South Canal street. As it will be remembered, the bund had no time to perfect its organization. The police prevented the meetings of the society and the constitution which was projected could not be adopted. This was done last night. The constitution provides for the education of laborers and for the abolishment of the wage system.

Albert Currlin, the originator of the bund, made a speech. He commenced by abusing Inspector Bonfield. He said:

"Bonfield had the audacity to testify in open court that I was a criminal. I never committed a crime in my life. Bonfield is a criminal and a perjurer. He wanted to save his damaged reputation, and needed some sensation in which he could pose as a hero. For this purpose he prohibited the meeting of the Arbeiter Bund at Greif's Hall, and in his organs he said that the Anarchists would adjourn to the haymarket. That is just what he wished. His spies were there and they were prepared to put dynamite in the pockets of workingmen, arrest them, and send them to the penitentiary. Bonfield has his spies in our ranks, and they will provoke disturbances for the purpose of elevating the situation of their boss. Bonfield is a citizen of this country only by accident and we are by our choice. We will always be persecuted, and we intend to fight for the emancipation and freedom of the human race. This is our task, and before long the patience of the workmen will cease. We hate our enemies, but despise sneaking thieves like Bonfield."

After Mr. Currlin's speech Prof. T. H. Gartside took the platform. He criticised the present system of the society and believed in revolution. He told the members of the bund to keep away from polling places and have nothing to do with politicians. He believed in absolute revolution and thought it could only be brought about by force. He claimed that there was a capitalistic secret society which has a pledge to destroy every labor organization in the United States. He finally finished his speech, and was tendered a vote of thanks by Bergner in the name of the bund.

A list of names disappeared mysteriously from the bund; probably the police secured it. A new list will be made and the officers of the society will underline the names of good, known Anarchists with red ink; those of suspicious loyalty with blue. The "blue" men will have to make applications for membership if they want to belong to the bund. A committee will then be appointed to investigate the surroundings of the new members. The following officers were elected: G. Stabenaut, President; Joseph Mertlen, Secretary.

LAKE WANTS CITY ORGANIZATION.

A Petition for a Special Election Presented—Hyde Park News.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lake yesterday a petition to which was appended 1,089 signatures of legal voters was submitted by Attorney Edward Maher, asking that the question of city organization be submitted immediately at a special election of the citizens of Lake. The petition recites, among other things, that the present town government was insufficient to the needs of a large and rapidly growing population, the furtherance of vast industrial interests, and the efficient development of all parts of the town. Annexation and village government having been rejected, nothing remained but city organization. It was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The proposition of Gen. Walter Newberry offering the town three lots on Halsted and Matteson streets on which to locate an engine-house and police station was accepted. Gen. Newberry gives the lot rent free, and has offered to erect the necessary buildings, and a committee was appointed to lay the matter before him. C. B. Holmes refused to accept the ordinance granted by the board allowing car tracks to be laid on Wentworth avenue from Sixty-third street south. The company wanted to charge 10 cents for a ride to the city and did not want to construct a viaduct over the Sixty-fifth street crossing of the Rock Island Road.

William Thompson Jr. presided yesterday at the meeting of the Stock Exchange. The firm of Tomlinson & Burghordt, accused of running hogs from one drove to another promiscuously, were severely censured by the Chair, acting under instructions from the Board of Directors. The firm stated the offense was committed by their employés without their knowledge or consent. After discussing briefly amendments to Secs. 3, 5, and 6 of Rule 9 an adjournment was taken until today.

N. O. Nelson, one of Englewood's most prosperous grocers, committed suicide Monday evening in his residence at the corner of Cloud court and Wentworth avenue. His wife states that he had been acting queerly for some time.

Hyde Park.

The Board of Trustees held a session last evening. A number of South Chicago residents petitioned for the removal of the police station at that place, declaring it to be a nuisance. A committee will look into the matter. A large number of ordinances for street improvements were engrossed, mainly in the Woodlawn Park district. The estimates for these improvements, as reported by the Special Assessment Commissioners, will amount to the sum of nearly $500,000. The principal work will be the improvement of Woodlawn avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-seventh streets, which will cost $40,000.

The friends and business associates of Frank Robinson, a young man engaged in the real estate and insurance business at South Chicago, are somewhat anxious about his whereabouts just at present. Robinson left South Chicago a week ago today and his absence has created considerable alarm, although nothing was at first thought of it. His wife, a resident of Cummings, has made a diligent and unsuccessful search for him. Robinson was the South Chicago agent of the United States Mutual Accident Association, Secretary of the Royal Building & Loan Association, and an incorporator of the recently-organized Ironworkers' Building & Loan Association of Cummings.

Smuggled Horses Stampeded.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Seventy smuggled horses, which had been seized at Lethbridge, N. W. T., were stampeded by smugglers and driven across the line into Montana.

The greatest pain annihilator of the age is Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

GOT THE FIGHT ON A FOUL

PATSY CARDIFF DECLARED THE VICTOR OVER JIM FELL.

The Fifteenth Round Was a General Rough and Tumble, but Cardiff Was in the Best Condition at the Close—Neither Was Badly Punished—Speculation as to Who Will Get the Indianapolis Franchise—General Sporting News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—The fight between Patsy Cardiff of this city and Jim Fell, the heavyweight of Michigan, took place this evening in the presence of an audience of at least 2,000. By the articles of agreement the contest was to be fifteen rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for $250 a side and 75 and 25 per cent of the gate receipts. Small gloves were used. Fell has fought some fifty battles, and it is his boast that he has never been defeated. He entered the ring weighing 160 pounds, and was seconded by Dick Moore and W. Quaisey of Minneapolis. Cardiff weighed 180 pounds, and John Donaldson and Pat McCartlin were behind him. Both men were in excellent condition. Betting was about even on the two men just previous to the fight. After a short delay Henry Cushing was chosen referee, and the men entered the ring at 9:46 p. m. Time was called at 9:57.

Fell pushed the fighting from the beginning, though in the first two rounds neither man had any particular advantage. Cardiff, however, claimed first blood. In the third round Fell did some hard hitting, forcing Cardiff about the ring and landing several heavy blows about his head. Fell was again leading in the fourth round and had a little the best at the close. The fifth round was distinguished by some brisk fighting, but ended about even. In the sixth round Cardiff pushed the work and had the advantage until the close, when Fell again placed one of his terrific left-handers with good effect. Cardiff countered twice on Fell's neck in the eighth. It was Cardiff's round, as was the tenth, though not much execution was done by either man. Fell's strength appeared to be failing in the eleventh round, and many of his blows fell short.

In the closing round it was a general rough and tumble. Fell was winded, but pluckily held his own, even when forced to the ropes and half way over them. The men fought viciously, clinching and wrestling and wholly disregarding the orders of the referee. There were numerous cries of foul by Cardiff's friends and at the close the referee gave him the fight on that ground. Neither of the men was badly punished, though Cardiff was in the best condition.

Dougherty Strikes Ed McDonald When Down and So Loses the Fight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Ed McDonald and Jack Dougherty fought nine hard rounds in the parlor of the residence of a wealthy New-Yorker at Glenwood this morning for a purse of $300. About sixty spectators witnessed the mill, which proved to be one of the best fought battles seen in this vicinity for a long while. Bad blood existed between the principals on account of the unsatisfactory result of their former contest. There were close fighting and hard hitting all the way through, and the majority of the rounds ended in a clinch and a fall. When it came to the last round both men were pretty well used up but still game. After severe fighting they again clinched and Dougherty threw McDonald, but lost control of himself amid the excitement, and deliberately struck McDonald when down. The referee then awarded the fight and purse to McDonald on the claim of foul by his seconds.

The McAuliffe-Myer Fight.

McAuliffe and Myer are to fight in "skin tights." Originally they were worn solely for the purpose of avoiding breaking the law, which nearly everywhere expressly forbids bare-knuckle fights; but experience has taught that they are a protection to the hands, while the blow is even more damaging than from the bare fist. The glove-covered hand cuts like a razor, especially if the blow be glancing. The bloodiest battles now are with skin-tight gloves. They are made to fit the hand snugly, and have long gauntlets that lace. There are no patent brass eyelets to scratch and tear the flesh. Plain holes punched in the soft leather answer every purpose and avoid the possibility of blood poisoning. About half of each finger is cut off, thus permitting the hand to close perfectly natural. There is no betting on this affair. It's a case of "one's afraid and the other dasn't."

George Young, the Bantam Weight, Dead.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—George Young, the clever Brooklyn bantam weight, died here at the city hospital today. Young came to Boston last week with Jim Glynn to act as his second in the Dolan fight and was taken with what proved to be an abscess in the throat.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FRANCHISE.

An Offer Has Already Been Made for It—Will It Go to Cincinnati?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Although Indianapolis is not in the National Base-Ball League today it is not improbable that she will be again before the close of the week. The surrender of the franchise is regarded as a mistake, and there are several men ready with the requisite capital to take the club upon the same terms that it was given to the stock company which has just failed, and if they do not secure the franchise a new association will be formed. It is believed that it will be a good investment. Dickson & Talbott, proprietors of the three theatres in Indianapolis, have opened negotiations for the purchase of the club, having telegraphed to President Young this afternoon as follows:

Is the franchise of the Indianapolis club for sale and what will buy it? We will purchase it if we can get it at a reasonable figure, and will agree to run the club here.

They propose to purchase the club solely as a business venture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The collapse of the Indianapolis club occasioned much surprise at league headquarters. Ever since the close of last season the finger of suspicion has been directed toward the Hoosier club, but no one imagined that the end was so near at hand. All of their players were classified and two or three contracts were promulgated, all of which had the effect of silencing speculation as to the club's future so far as the season of 1889 is concerned. There will be a lively scramble for nearly all of the members of the Hoosier team, especially Denny, Glasscock, Hines, Boyle, Myers, and Bassett. It is probable that the league will defer all action regarding the disposal of these players until it can be determined what club is to succeed Indianapolis. Speculation has already commenced on that subject, and the indications point directly to Cincinnati. It can be said with safety that the Detroit club will not reënter the league, and, as the eighth member of the league must come from the West, Cincinnati has the call in the pools.

Boston Releases Hornung.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—President Soden released Joe Hornung as a member of the Boston club today. Baltimore is after him, and will get him if the league clubs waive their claims.

The Boston President says he was aware of the trouble in Indianapolis for some time, and feels sure that President Brush and the same officers will run the club after some of the 400 stockholders have retired.

Meeting of the Baltimore Club.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—The stockholders of the Baltimore Base-Ball Club held their annual meeting today and elected William Barnie President and Manager, J. W. Waltz Vice-President, and William H. Hiss Secretary and Treasurer.

Winners in the New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—Today's races were run over a heavy track. The weather was cloudy and cool.

First race, half mile—Starters: Iris, Roche, Trimble, Florine, Lexington S., Cleo Martin. Iris won in 55 seconds, Florine second, Cleo Martin third.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Kee Vee Na, Cheeney, Duhme, Mary Foster, Victress. Duhme won in 1:22¾. Cheeney second, Kee Vee Na third.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Joyful, Red Leaf, Jim Jordan, Lost Webster, Doubt, Gabe C. Joyful won in 1:08, Red Leaf second, Doubt third.

Fourth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Probus, Bertha, Mirth, Stuart, Event, Hollywood, St. Albans, Annocrat. Mirth won in 1:41, Hollywood second, Bertha third.

Second Day of the Chess Tournament.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The second game of the chess tournament, which is now in progress here, remains undecided. The management of the tournament and the players have agreed upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays for playing the remaining games.

General Notes.

The added money at Monmouth last year amounted to $210,850.

The reported sale of the yacht Volunteer by Gen. Paine is denied.

F. Gebhard has been buying largely of imported stock for use at his California ranch.

Carter and Ives left Cincinnati Monday, intending to make the Pacific coast by easy stages.

Billy Nelson (colored), heavyweight of Duluth, wants to fight Joe Lannon or George Godfrey for a $1,000 purse.

Col. M. Lewis Clark has not yet announced the entries for the Louisville stakes. Horsemen are curious to see what is in the Kentucky Handicap.

Ernest Carill, now residing in Australia, is to be backed against Joey Nuttall, the champion swimmer of England, for $1,000 a side. Carill is a son of Prof. Carill of Brighton, England, who swam across the English Channel, from Dover to Calais, several years ago.

"Sparrow" Golden is no longer troubled with a "boxer's" ear. A surgeon got at Golden the other day and prevailed upon him to have the false growth cut away. If the operation shall prove successful the enterprising surgeon is likely to have other pugilistic patients.

Entries for the pool tournament for the championship, to be held in New York, close next Saturday. The names thus far in are Frey, Malone, Manning, King, Kuntsch, Powers, [illegible], Clearwater.

and Stewart. The entrance fee is $50, and $1,000 and the gate receipts will be divided among the first four men.

A meeting of the International Base-Ball Association was held at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday. The principal object of the meeting was the admission of a club to fill the vacancy existing. After an all day's session the association decided to admit Hamilton.

ANOTHER RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

The Inter-State Commissioners to Sit Here Thursday—Other Railroad News.

When Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission a few weeks ago laid down the law to the managers of the various roads centering in this city they expected that their recommendations would be complied with and the illegitimate and unlawful practices resorted to in transacting their passenger business be abandoned. They learned, however, that the condition of affairs has but little improved since then and that scalpers still continue to sell tickets at less rates than they are sold at regular ticket offices, and they have, therefore, concluded to make another trip to this city and adopt measures that will compel the railroads to comply with the law. As they are empowered to examine witnesses under oath and require the production of books and papers, they will find but little difficulty in determining the guilt or innocence of the officials charged with having violated the law since their last visit to this city. They are expected to arrive here next Monday, and will at once proceed with their investigation. They do not propose to make any more speeches to the managers, but the roads found guilty of violation of the law will be summarily dealt with.

The Commissioners also propose to thoroughly investigate the charges against the Iowa roads for discriminating against the packing-house interests in this city by making rates on live hogs from the Missouri River unproportionately higher than the rates on packing-house products. It is understood that the railroads are anxious that the commission should decide this matter at once. While they believe that the packing-house interests in this city are justified in their demands for an equalization in the live hog and dressed beef rates, yet they are afraid to make a change on account of the hue and cry raised by the Iowa packing-house interests, who are desirous of perpetuating the discrimination in their favor. Whatever the decision of the Inter-State Commission may be they can fall back upon the ruling and thus stop the complaints by one side or the other.

Action of Trunk Line Presidents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The trunk line Presidents today adopted the following resolutions at a meeting held at the trunk line offices:

Resolved, First—That the trunk line Board of Presidents recognize in the agreement of the Western Presidents the principles already included in the main in the trunk line agreement, and that the former be referred to the Commissioner to report to the Board of Presidents, at a meeting to be called by the Chairman, what modifications, if any, are necessary or seem advisable in the existing trunk line agreement, the Commissioner to have the power to call together the Executive Committee from time to time for consultation.

Second—That the report include a provision embodying rules under which reports shall be made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of willful violation of the law.

Third—That the principle of arbitration be, if necessary, more distinctly and clearly reaffirmed.

Fourth—That provision be made, as far as the same can lawfully be done, to guard against any road in this association being used by connecting lines in violation of the spirit of the trunk line agreement.

Illinois Central's Transcontinental Line.

It is reported that the Union Pacific has effected a traffic agreement at Sioux City with the Illinois Central and the St. Paul-Omaha lines. The Illinois Central, it is said, will henceforth receive transcontinental business throughout its territory and from Eastern connections and deliver it to the Union Pacific at Sioux City. The St. Paul-Omaha line will do likewise. This scheme, however, will not take effect until the Union Pacific commences operations, probably about March 1, on its branch from Norfolk, Neb., to Sioux City.

Railroad Offices to Be Moved.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—News was received here today that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City general offices will be removed immediately from St. Paul to Chicago. Orders were received here to move the train dispatcher's office by next Sunday from Dubuque to Oelwein. The latter is the central point of the system, being the junction of the main line with the Kansas City extension. It is also believed that the company's shops will be located at Oelwein. There are six train dispatchers and a chief in Dubuque and three in Des Moines.

Miscellaneous Items.

The meeting of the Western Railway Presidents in this city tomorrow is looked forward to with much interest. All the roads within the territory of the proposed association, with the probable exception of the Wisconsin Central, are expected to be represented. Harmonious proceedings are not expected.

The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association at a meeting held yesterday decided to reduce the rate on pig iron and scrap iron from Chicago to Middle and Western States points. The rate to Buffalo is reduced from $3 to $2.50 per gross ton; to Mahoning Valley points from $2.60 to $2.20; to Cleveland from $2.25 to $2, and other points in proportion.

The Joint Conference Committee of the Central Traffic and Western Freight Associations met yesterday in Chairman Blanchard's office to take up the question in regard to percentages to apply between points in the Middle and Western States territory and the east bank of the Mississippi River to apply on business beyond the Mississippi River. Difficulty arose regarding the grouping of territory, and it was decided to adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon. In the meantime the Eastern committee is to meet and arrange the territory to be covered into groups.

It having been reported to Chairman Faithorn of the Western and Northwestern Freight Association that the Chicago, Burlington & Northern is still applying Peoria rates from Dubuque to Omaha (for the reason that traffic between the points named carried via this line must pass through Peoria points en route), and this having been confirmed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, authority has been given to the other lines in interest to quote rates on the same basis. This will hold good until a definite agreement regarding rates between Mississippi and Missouri River points can be made and a date fixed when same shall become effective.

The fifth annual meeting of the Chicago Freight Bureau was held in the Board of Trade Building yesterday and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. J. McFarland, President; D. E. Richardson, Vice-President; Charles D. Seeberger, Treasurer; George S. Lord, Secretary; Franklin MacVeagh, H. H. Blatchford, R. T. Crane, O. S. A. Sprague, J. V. Farwell Jr., J. B. Clow, N. T. Wright, John C. Hately, E. O. Seymour, W. H. Beebe, H. F. Dousman, George Clark, George M. How, and H. J. Coon, Executive Committee. The reports of the Commissioner and Treasurer showed the association to be doing excellent work for the shippers of Chicago and that it is in good financial condition.

Rationally treat your cold from the start by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape lung troubles not so easily gotten rid of.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair All Gone. Scalp Covered with Eruptions. Thought His Hair Would Never Grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair Splendid and Not a Pimple on Him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald head and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.
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I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant, of this place.
JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

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A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried CUTICURA. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.
REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D.D., Raleigh, N. C.

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CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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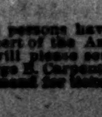

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All persons having unsold tickets for the Charity Concert of the Amateur Musical next Monday evening will please send them as soon as possible to Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Central Music-Hall, as there is a demand for tickets there.

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Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season, or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for three years, and have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin, and has made me sleep. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills." G. F. JUNKERMANN, Supt. of Music in Public Schools, Cincinnati, O.

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"I suffered a great while with dyspepsia, and tried a good many remedies. A friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have now taken two bottles. It has entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and a scrofulous affection has also entirely disappeared. I can hardly find words to express my high appreciation of Hood's Sarsaparilla." ALLEN H. MELHOM, City Hotel, Lancaster, Pa.

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"I have been for years a great sufferer from nervous headache of an unusually severe type. I have tried a great many remedies, but never found any relief till I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am just beginning the fourth bottle and have not felt so well for years. The confused dizzy feeling in the head is absolutely gone, and my general health is wonderfully improved." MRS. W. S. CARTWRIGHT, Shelter Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

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Every Evening of This Week Only.
Wm. Redmund and Mrs. Thos. Barry,
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"HERMINIE."
New Scenic Features, including the Latest Novelty, the Illuminated Drop Curtain.
Matinee Today and Saturday.
Tuesday, Jan. 29, MARY ANDERSON.

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Next Tuesday, Jan. 29, engagement of Miss
MARY ANDERSON,
Under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY, and supported by his complete Dramatic Company.
EVERY NIGHT, except Saturday, also at the Saturday Matinee, Shakspeare's
THE WINTER'S TALE.
Saturday Night, special performance of Bulwer's
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MISS ANDERSON as .... PAULINE
The advance sale of Seats begins
TOMORROW AT 9 A. M.
Prices—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, and 75c, according to location.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
3rd Week. Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEES ONLY
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S Comic Opera Co. from the Casino, New York.
Immensely successful production of
ERMINIE
THE ENTIRE CAST WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR,
INCLUDING
PAULINE HALL, FRANCIS WILSON, MARIE JANSEN, CHAS. PLUNKETT.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR NEXT WEEK.
Last time of ERMINIE Sat. Feb. 2.
Special performance of "Erminie" Sunday night.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
25c to $1.00. CRYSTAL 25c to $1.00.
LITTLE TICH'S LATEST HIT.
"WHICH TO CHOOSE."
All the Great Features at Each Performance.
-SLIPPER-
TONIGHT AT 8.
Seats for the remaining performances now selling.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
CHAS. HOYT'S Satire on Railroads,
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New Music, New Songs. General admission, 50c.
NEXT SUNDAY—HOYT'S
A BRASS MONKEY
SEAT SALE BEGINS TOMORROW AT 8:30 A. M.

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Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
A DECIDED HIT!
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
TONIGHT AT 8. THE STOOL PIGEON. TONIGHT AT 8.
JOHN W. SUMMERS
And a Competent Company.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Seats on sale at box-office and Lyon & Healy's.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
ONE WEEK—Matinees TODAY and Saturday,
Margaret Mather | In Select Repertoire.
Wednesday Matinee .... THE HONEYMOON
Wednesday Evening .... LADY OF LYONS
Thursday—ROMEO AND JULIET. Friday—LEAH.
Saturday Matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET. Saturday Night—MACBETH.
One Week, beginning Sunday, Jan. 27—"AMONG THE PINES."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Matinee at 2. Night at 8. Excitement continues. Thousands screaming with delight. Greatest of Yankee creations.
REUBEN GLUE.
Monday next—"SHE."
Monday, Feb. 4—Howard Athenæum Specialty Co.

EDEN MUSEE—Chicago's Panopticon.
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Admission, 50c.
GO AND SEE TASCOTT.
Afternoon at 2:30. Evening at 8.
GRAND CONCERTS BY P. OLAH'S
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
AJEEB, the Chess Automaton, still a mystery.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Nightly at 8, Wed., Sat., and Sunday Matinees at 2,
CHAS. C. MAUBURY and NELLIE BOYD,
HIS NATURAL LIFE.
Sunday, Jan. 27—PASSION'S SLAVE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
BIG 10c SHOW IN KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 21,
THE LIVING MANDRILLS.
Apachil Charlie, the What Is It?
Theatre No. 1—Arion Bell Ringers.
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CRITERION THEATRE.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, The talented young actor, N. S. WOOD, in Katie Howard's great play,
THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK
A thrilling story of a great city. Next week LIGHTS O' LONDON.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
AFTER DARK.
Next Week—THE FAIRY'S WELL.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
Mack and Raymond's Water Lilies this week. Beahan and Dakin, Belle De Rock, Julia Kelley, Brevis and Alton, Williams and Evans, Gypsey Howard, Larry Dooly, Maud Howland, etc.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark.
LADIES' WOOD-SAWING CONTEST.
THE GIANTESS. 3 NEW STAGE SHOWS.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889.

MONEY in Chicago was easy at 6 and 7 per cent. New York exchange sold at par to 25 cents premium. Sterling was stronger and gold shipments were reported at New York. The stock market was dull and in spots stronger.—The Chicago produce markets were less active. The principal features were heaviness in wheat owing to large selling by discouraged longs, and strength in lard due to a free covering of local shorts. Other produce was easier. As compared with Monday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 7½ cents higher, ribs and rye unchanged, wheat 1⅛ cents lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, barley weak, and flaxseed steady.

THE medicine man of the *News* is still in search of lake water with which to fill the ditch with a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet a minute which he wants to cut from the city limits to Joliet through the limestone rock. THE TRIBUNE has shown him how he may get a third of its supply and no more from the South Branch, and he is now looking in all directions how to get the remaining 400,000 feet across the city, without having to pay for right of way, which he has promised the valley people. Persons who know how all lake water can be obtained will find a market for their information by addressing the "waterway editor" of the *News*, who now has on his hands a large problem and a one-third filled ditch. The learned doctor is in a hole of his own construction.

HENRY CLEWS tells a contrastive truth sometimes. He says: "The constructed road, mostly all new, in that State [Kansas] is 9,000 miles, while the population is about 1,300,000. New York, with a population of over 5,000,000 of people, has but 7,000 miles of railroad. The comparison will serve to show the recklessness, if not criminality, of railroad building on the part of the managers of the different corporations during the last few years." There would be some apology for it if the business had been honestly done, simply with the motive of occupying territory a few years in advance of the necessity therefor. But when it is known that much of this work was done for the purpose of placing securities on an already inflated market at far above their real value the promoters are subject to severe blame. It is even open to question if they ought not to be held pecuniarly responsible for the losses entailed by innocent investors in the chromos which ultimately filter through the fingers of the speculators and into the hands of those unable to judge of values. A considerable part of the railroad stock and bond capital of the country is held in small sums by women out of business, practically unable to earn money for the replacing of such losses.

NOTWITHSTANDING Judge Tuley's decision, it is in the power of the police to check materially, if not stop altogether, those Anarchistic meetings where Currlin, Grottkau, Mme. Parsons, and others preach dynamite in veiled or open language. There appears to be an indissoluble connection between the hangers-on at Anarchist meetings and beer. These audiences love Grottkau much, but they love beer more. If they cannot have beer and Grottkau jointly, then they give up Grottkau every time, which shows that they have more sense than they have sometimes been credited with. So, what the police should do is to revoke the license of every saloon where an Anarchist meeting is held, or which forms part of any assembly-hall or other meeting place where men gather to listen to and applaud incendiary and murderous utterances. The Mayor, as chief executive of the city, has some powers still left him. He has a right to exercise his wise discretion about the granting and revoking of licenses, and it is not believed that a court will be found to interfere with him when he uses that discretion for the good of the community. Revoke the license of every place where those whom Judge Tuley calls "turbulent persons" are in the habit of meeting and plotting murder and arson against society, and anarchy will have been dealt a severe blow.

THE members of the General Assembly from Cook County will do well to heed the urgings of the people of the districts of Hyde Park, Cicero, Jefferson, and Lake View, who want the Annexation bill passed *with the emergency clause*. Those people want to vote on the question of adding their territory to the city at the *next April election*. They voted in favor of annexation once before, but their action was set aside on a technicality. They want the technicality removed now so as to get an opportunity to come in out of the cold. The following facts in reference to the annexation movement in November, 1887, will be of special value to members of the General Assembly at this time: Hyde Park, for instance, voted 2,493 for annexation to 1,774 against, though all the village officials made an active fight for the antis. The Maplewood section of Jefferson voted 527 for annexation to 132 against; the Town of Cicero voted on the annexation of the Central Park district 914 for to 276 against, and on the annexation of Brighton Park 941 for to 241 against. In the light of these figures, showing a two to one to four to one majority for annexation, the Cook County members ought to urge the passage of the Bliss-Knight bill with the emergency clause. Those who are fighting that clause do so to prevent annexation and to force the suburbs to adopt city organization in order to provide fat places for swarms of would-be tax-devourers, while the bulk of the taxpayers seek annexation to Chicago to escape from being eaten up by those hungry cormorants and to secure the police, fire, water, cheap gas, cheaper schools, and other things that the great city can give them.

THE Cook County members of the Legislature should unite, without distinction of party, in securing the passage of a law abolishing the fee system of payment for Justices of the Peace and constables of this city and giving them fixed salaries instead. The fees should be retained, but instead of being pocketed by the recipients they should go into the county or city treasury and be used to pay the salaries of Justices and constables. Just so long as the present method of payment is preserved will there be a strife for business between rival Justices, in which the constables will serve as touts, or runners, or steerers, and so will professional shysters. The fee system forces most men when they become Justices to stoop to arts that they would not have dreamed of before they got the position. To make money they must have the custom of the chattel mortgage sharks, whose iniquities were recently described in THE TRIBUNE, and they must be ready to do their foul and infamous work. Thus their courts become not temples of justice but dens of thieves. Instead of the friends of the poor and the weak the Justices become their chief oppressors, and the crimes done in the name of justice are making justice odious. If the Justice of the Peace and the constable had fixed salaries the temptation to hunt for business would be taken from them, and instead of catering to the sharks they would protect the helpless. It has become disreputable to be a constable because of the shameless practices of numbers of them, but were they relieved from the temptation of fees better men would seek and get those places, and the word constable would cease to mean legalized extortioner and robber.

MERRITT'S ANTI-TRUST BILL.

While THE TRIBUNE earnestly favors effective legislation against trustism, it is compelled to doubt the wisdom or practicability of the Anti-Trust bill introduced in the Illinois Legislature by Mr. Merritt. It is important that legislation against trusts, while stringent, shall be strictly within constitutional lines and not so framed that it will break down in the courts or be left as a dead letter on the statute book. The Merritt bill contains among others the following provisions:

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any individuals, companies, or corporations to make or enter into, or execute, or carry out any contract, obligation, or agreement of any kind or description by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to manufacture or produce any article of commerce, use, or consumption, or not to sell or dispose of any article or commodity of trade, use, merchandise, or consumption below a standard common figure, or by which they shall agree to sell such article or commodity at a certain price, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article or commodity at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any such article or commodity between them so as to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves in the sale of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine, create a trust, or unite any interests that they may have in connection with the sale of any such article or commodity so that its price might in any manner be affected.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any individuals, companies, or corporations to combine, unite, or consolidate, either directly or through the creation of trusts or the intervention of trustees, managers, or other agents, any interests, franchises, union, or consolidation for the purpose of effecting or regulating the price of any article or commodity whatever that they may sell, or for the purpose of preventing competition between them in the production or sale of any such article or commodity; and any contract or agreement between them not to compete with or undersell each other shall be unlawful.

Would not these sweeping provisions make it doubtful whether two or more firms engaged in a strictly private business could enter into a common partnership or consolidation? Are they not so broad that they would apply to a trades union combination of workmen to advance or fix the price of labor? In many cases business houses and newspapers are consolidated and partnerships formed for the express purpose of avoiding the competition for the same custom that would exist if each partner were an individual trader or producer, and it is certainly true that the prime purpose of labor organizations is to get rid of the competition in the labor market which would be free and unrestrained but for such combination. The Merritt bill, which applies sweepingly to "individuals, companies, or corporations," would seem to reach over and beyond the great trust monopolies and affect ordinary business partnerships and even the combinations of trades unions. A discrimination is made in the punishment for violations of the law, since only officers or agents of corporations are made liable to fine, while individual offenders are punished by voiding their contracts, so that customers dealing with them cannot be compelled to pay for goods or property had. This can hardly be considered just. Its effect on credit might be bad.

Mr. Merritt should modify his bill. The evil to be attacked is the combination of corporations holding franchises or monopolistic privileges or of great manipulators who seek to dominate and corner the general markets of the country. These conspiracies should be broken up without unnecessarily interfering with that freedom of private contract which is the life of industry and commerce. Legislation against trustism should be severe, but care must be exercised not to go too far and vex and harass ordinary private business. The Merritt bill will need considerable modification. The New York Anti-Trust bill to prevent monopolies is formed on the lines of Judge Barrett's recent decision against the Sugar Trust and has been introduced in the State Senate of New York. It appears to be a vigorous and well planned measure. Its principal provisions are as follows:

That "every contract or part of contract in restraint of trade is void. All contracts which provide that any inhabitant of the State shall not pursue an occupation or profession are deemed in restraint of trade"; and that "no corporation in this or any other State or foreign country shall make a contract with a citizen or corporation doing business in this State by which a person or corporation agrees to abstain from doing business." Any such contract shall be void. If the State corporation be guilty the Attorney General shall bring action to forfeit its franchise. If the foreign corporation be guilty it shall be forbidden to do business in the State.

The measure outlined above may be commended to the careful consideration of the Legislature of Illinois, as it seems to cover the remedies needed for the protection of the people.

NEW MEXICO'S ADMISSION.

There is now said to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats in the House to compromise on the Territorial admission question, since they have gone through the formality of making their anti-Dakota record consistent, by leaving New Mexico out of the omnibus. They can gain nothing by sticking to that Territory, for the admission of which no one is probably really desirous except Mr. Springer himself. The Republicans are serving notices on them that if New Mexico is to stay in the omnibus Wyoming and Idaho have also to be let into the Union. Either of them is better fitted for Statehood than the un-American Greaser Territory. If they have fewer inhabitants the material is infinitely better.

Just at this juncture the Democrats of the House have received a new illumination from a memorial protesting against the admission which has been forwarded to Washington, signed by many American business and professional men, who certainly are more capable of judging of the suitability of the Territory for admission than the Greasers and Indians and Democratic officeholders. The memorialists base their objection upon the unfitness of the people and their ignorance of the English language, general illiteracy, and good-for-nothingness, and state the case none too strongly when they declare that "to make a State of this Territory would be a burlesque upon the Republican Government." For these and other reasons there is a growing disposition to drop New Mexico and let it wait until sufficient Americans settle within its limits to make good its claims to Statehood. In the meanwhile the best thing to do is to reunite New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as one State, rather than to admit New Mexico alone, which will not have the resources to decently support a State for a long time, and leave Arizona, another rotten borough, like Nevada, to come in subsequently. The two united might have the State-supporting capacity before a great while; but both together will never equal either of the Dakotas, Montana, or Washington. Both New Mexico and Arizona are west of the meridian line that divides the sections producing crops without irrigation. It is only in the valleys which get their irrigation from the melting mountain snows that any crops can be raised. All the water that New Mexico can get is from the spur of the Rocky Mountains on the north, by the Rio Grande and by the Pecos Rivers, while Arizona is still worse off. All the irrigation it gets is from the Gila River on the south and east and the Little Colorado on the east, its principal river, the Colorado, being made useless for irrigating purposes by the mighty cañon through which it has torn its way for many hundred miles. The quantity of land in both Territories upon which crops can be grown by irrigation will not exceed that of half a dozen counties of Illinois, Indiana, or Iowa. The two Territories united, as they were prior to the foolish division and when New Mexico was organized as a Territory in 1847, would make a passable sort of State. As the New Mexico fragment should not be admitted by itself, the only proper course to pursue is to postpone admission for the present, and when the proper time comes restore the old boundaries and admit the united halves as one State, as the treaty contemplated. Meanwhile South Dakota, with its 400,000 American inhabitants, should be admitted at once, as already provided for in the Senate bill, and the time should be shortened up as much as possible for North Dakota, Montana, and Washington. They should all be in the Union by Jan. 1, 1890. When New Mexico, with Arizona, is ready to come in, admit Wyoming and Idaho at the same time.

AN ANARCHIST ON JUDGE TULEY.

We have seen how Judge Tuley's recent opinion has struck the mass of the citizens of Chicago, and also what the press of other places has had to say of it. Now let us listen to the criticism of Martin Lacher, an Anarchistic Communist of this city, in order to find how much the apostles of dynamite are pleased with the decision after they have had full time to read it and get its meaning through their beery brains. Says Lacher:

Well, there are some points to it which struck me as favorable to our cause, despite the fact that there are underlying political motives discernible to one who reads between the lines. It was a Democratic bid for the votes of the Anarchists and Socialists. No doubt but it will greatly please Joe Gruenhut, Detweiler, and that crowd, who have all along been playing into the hands of the Democratic party; but we are not to be caught so easily. I am free to say that I am not wholly satisfied with the decision, and I know lots more who agree with me. It was too plainly a bid for our support in the coming campaign, and we cannot swallow that. There is a certain faction in the Labor party who will readily bite at the bait—men who are in the movement for office and power.

Here he must wrong the Judge. There can have been no politics intended in the decision of the Chancellor. Politics has no place on the bench, and Judge Tuley would not introduce it there. Still this misinterpretation shows how needful it is to take pains to make the language of an opinion so clear that it may not be seriously misunderstood.

This Anarchist also wrongs the Judge when he says:

The third point which struck me in the decision was that Judge Tuley admitted that the capitalistic system now in vogue is wrong. This was a strong blow at the wage system, and marks another step toward the abolition of the whole competitive system.

It would be unfortunate if this belief were to become general. All that the Judge said was that there were those who claimed that the "capitalistic system" of hiring men to work was wrong.

Then Lacher takes exception to the Judge's reasoning:

The fourth point is that he finally refuses to grant an injunction to men who advocate revolution. Now, this is bosh after admitting that the right of free speech is a natural right. The truth is that the right of free speech—if it be a positive right at all—carries with it the right of free action. One of the features of the Constitution of the Internationals is the recital of the fact that the Constitution of the United States provides for the bearing of arms by the citizens and thus recognizes that the right of free speech carries with it the right of free action.

"Free action" here means free dynamite, free arson, free murder. Will Judge Tuley carry his doctrine of natural rights as far as this? Probably not, for he says that after "free speech" has incited men to "free action" then the "free speakers" may be punished.

Lacher, being asked what the attitude of the Socialists and Communists would be at the approaching election, said:

Well, it is too early to make surmises; but I dare say they may eventually come to the belief that it would be wise to amalgamate with the Democrats in order to secure the release of our comrades now in Joliet, but for that reason only, and we would despise the vessels we used to accomplish our ends.

And as they would use the Democracy and despise them, so do they use the courts and despise them. Judge Tuley makes a decision which part way favors them, and they say he was animated by base partisan motives. But what can be expected from malignant madmen who want to renew in this city the horrors of the Parisian Commune, not seeing that if they were to do so a more sweeping destruction would await them than France visited on her Communards.

FICTITIOUS RAILROAD EARNINGS.

It is not quite eighteen months since the Atchison Company issued its circular giving notice of an increase of $10,000,000 in its capital stock and stating that its quarterly dividend would be increased to 1¾ per cent. The many people who rushed in as investors in a stock which they supposed was good for a 7 per cent dividend for all time thereafter are naturally indignant over the recent declaration of the directors that they are unable to pay any dividend whatever. Their mortification is increased by the subsequent canvass of facts as they are understood, which leads to grave doubts that the earnings of the near future will not even pay the fixed charges of the road.

The line has suffered by parallel building of other roads, but this does not explain the large dropping off in receipts which is supposed to have justified such a complete reversal of policy. The great fault is traceable to the fact that the Atchison management followed a bad example in treating the material carried for construction as so much freight and estimating profits thereon as if it had been carried for patrons of the line. This fictitious business made a big showing, by virtue of which the books exhibited a large earnings account, which not only vanished when the construction work ceased but left the company to face the effect of an important decrease in the carrying business of subsequent periods. But for that fictitious method of bookkeeping the company would never have been able to pile up the exhibit on which it announced an increase of 1 per cent in the annual dividend, and would have avoided the charge of playing a confidence game which has been rather freely made by some who have suffered from the misstatement. The business of the line would have shown a loss instead of a handsome gain, and the directors avoided the necessity of awkward explanations which explain little to the satisfaction of those who feel that they have been grossly wronged.

It is pertinent to inquire how many other lines have doctored their accounts in this way for the purpose of making annual statements to shareholders which are a delusion and a snare. It is believed that not a few have indulged in the vicious practice, and if so the truth will have to come out before long, to the confusion and shame of all those who can be held morally responsible for what is in reality a big fraud, though it may not have been intended as one. It is probable that the new railroad building of this year will be small in amount and limited to little more than an extension of side-tracks. In such a case the quantity of freight carried by many of the roads will be appreciably reduced, with the result of a big deficit in the earnings of those which have rolled up dividends by virtue of counting in their own business as if it were that of the public. The revelation may even lead to the verge of bankruptcy, if not beyond it, more than one line the officers of which have pointed proudly to the record of their "earnings" as proof that they have been comparatively unhurt by the rate wars which have rendered desolate the hearts of so many shareholders in other companies. But it will be well to make the exposure where it is due. Nothing will be gained by the great public through the cloaking up of blunders or crimes, as the case may be, in railroad management and bookkeeping. Let the truth be known, no matter how deeply it may wound the sensibilities or empty the pockets of those directly concerned.

COUNTY LOCAL OPTION IN ILLINOIS.

There are now two county local option bills which have been already referred to the Committee on License in the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, and as the bills are said to have many country supporters in both parties who are in favor of allowing the people of counties to have prohibition if a majority of them want it and think they can enforce it, it is not impossible that county local option may soon be an accomplished fact in the temperance legislation of this State, as it is in that of some other States both North and South. Assuming that the Legislature will prefer to pass a county option bill rather than submit a constitutional amendment, there are certain features of importance which might be incorporated in such a measure that would strengthen it and also provide against the emergency of failure.

First of all, the bill should be kept out of party politics, and should not be allowed to become a partisan measure either in the Legislature itself or at the polls, and to accomplish this it should be provided either that the vote be taken at an election specially appointed or at the local spring election for town officers. This would keep a purely sumptuary question out of politics, as is always done in the South and as has usually been done in the North. Local county option was thus voted upon in Michigan. In Massachusetts the license elections are always held in the spring. In Pennsylvania, where a constitutional amendment will be submitted this summer, a special election will be fixed in June.

Another point is of great importance. In these elections the question should not be confined simply to prohibition or no prohibition. There should be coupled with it the alternative of a minimum $1,000 license tax. Many counties which might not want prohibition at present, realizing that they could not enforce it, public opinion not being ripe therefor, would be willing to vote for the restrictive $1,000 tax as the most practical method of regulating the traffic, which public opinion will support, while those that did not want any tax could vote for prohibition. The $1,000 tax, which is genuine high license, has been already tested in Joliet and some other Democratic localities, as well as in Minnesota, where it has worked admirably; and there are undoubtedly many counties, powerless to enforce prohibition because a majority of sentiment is opposed to it, which could easily adopt and enforce the $1,000 tax, and would like the opportunity to try it.

There is a third feature which should also be incorporated in a measure of this kind—namely: that the people of every county who have voted for a bill shall have the opportunity to revote at least every two or three years, whenever a similar petition to the original one is presented, and that they shall also vote at a non-political election. If the majority of the people were satisfied with the operation of the bill the election of course would make no difference, but if it had proved unsatisfactory in its operations it would give them an opportunity to reverse their action or to try the alternative of the high tax. But whatever else is done the question should be kept out of politics, both as a measure pending in the Legislature and as a question to be voted on at the polls, and if the Democrats persist in making it a partisan measure the Republicans should have nothing to do with it, except to denounce it as a political subterfuge and not in the real interests of temperance.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION INSPECTION.

For some time the building associations, which are so numerous in this city, and which are to the workingmen of Chicago what the savings banks of Massachusetts are to small savers there, have been considering the advisability of getting through the Legislature a law for State supervision. This movement was hastened by the recent discovery of the shameless frauds of Shaw and his associates, and amendments to the present law have been prepared and agreed on with substantial unanimity, which, it is believed, will lessen greatly the opportunities for fraud on the part of the officers of these concerns. It is desired that the State shall have the same watchful eye on building associations that she has on insurance companies, and will have on banks if the new Banking law is allowed to stand. It is proposed that the Secretary of each association shall make to the Auditor quarterly reports which shall be approved by three members who are not officers, and that the Auditor of his own motion, or on the sworn application of five stockholders who make definite charges, shall make examinations, and if he finds that business is not honestly conducted take charge of the association. There are many reasons why these amendments should become law without delay. The amount of money invested by the workingmen is steadily increasing. The danger of loss by dishonesty is growing, and when frauds are committed it will be on those who are least able to bear them. The accidental coincidence of two or three cases of cheating would alarm the timid and destroy confidence in what is at present almost the only investment for the small savings of the poor.

LOOSE FIGURING ON POSTERITY.

The *News* says we can safely plunge into the construction of a variety of canals, ditches, river improvements, etc., the minimum cost, according to an engineer who would like to have a job, being over twenty million dollars, because:

If one would have omelets he must break eggs. The population of the Chicago drainage basin will be fully 2,000,000 by the close of the century—that is to say, within eleven years. If work on the waterway were begun today it would not, in all human probability, be completed before Jan. 19, 1900. The problem, then, is to provide, at the very least, for the needs of the population which will be living in this basin by the time the work is finished.

These are the figures of a rainbow chaser, not of a good arithmetician. It would be unsafe to spend money on the strength of these fantastic hopes. How badly stuck we should be if we contracted a huge debt with the expectation that eleven years hence there would be two million people here to pay it, and when the end of the century came we found we had but three-fifths of that number. In 1880 there were 500,000 people in this city. Last year there were 800,000. We gained 40,000 a year. If we keep on increasing at that rate we shall have a million and a quarter in 1890, and that will satisfy reflecting people. It is true that in eight years we have gained 60 per cent, but that gain cannot be kept up. The diminution of European immigration, the growth of places like Kansas City, Omaha, Minne-Paul, and Duluth, which take trade from us, and the exhaustion of cropable unoccupied lands in the West will limit our advance, and we must be satisfied with similar rates of gain that older cities show. Let us not, then, plunge into debt on the assumption that there will be several millions here to foot the bills eleven years hence. But let us rather ask ourselves whether if the future does not indorse the drafts we make on it we can pay the money ourselves.

Children of the New Jerusalem.

Certain persons calling themselves "Sons and "Daughters of the New Jerusalem" have obtained a charter from the Secretary of State. It is their intention to establish the "Garden City "of the New Eden," to be located in Chicago. How many acres the New Eden will cover or what the price of admission will be for those who are not Sons and Daughters of the New Jerusalem is not stated. Owners of acre property will, therefore, be in painful suspense till they know whether the city is to be on the West, North, or South Side, or how big it is to be. It might be suggested to the projectors of this scheme that perhaps they are a little premature if it is their design to found an Eden like the one where Adam and Eve dwelt in antediluvian bliss. Why not wait till we get rid of the smoke nuisance, which would blacken up Eden in a week and keep the white robes of its occupants in the laundry? Why not wait till we get rid of the Anarchists, who would break into this new Eden as the old serpent did into the old one, and insist on running the Garden, talking boisterously, and threatening to smash the windows if they were not allowed to do as they pleased? Why not wait till we get from the Legislature authority to dilute the waters of the South Branch, which at present is not like the purling streams of Paradise, but rather like the black floods that encircle Hades? Why not wait till all the "L" roads are built, so that there may be no risk of one of them being run through the heart of Eden, dropping cinders on the heads of the singing saints? An Eden is an admirable thing, and every man should have one of his own, with no mortgage on it, but Chicago is hardly the place as yet in which to locate on a grand scale one which shall come up to our ideas of the primeval garden where man got his first bad fall.

SLUGGER SULLIVAN is said to have received a letter from a little Illinois girl a few days ago whose father is one of his ardent admirers. She said it must be a grand thing to be the best man in the world, and she was going to pray for him every day that he might defeat Kilrain. John L. was so deeply touched on reading this artless letter from his little friend in Illinois that he immediately went out and got drunk.

WHY cannot the Democratic experimenters be satisfied with the failures they have undergone already in galvanizing political corpses and let John M. Palmer rest in peace?

TWO HUNTERS, while traveling through the woods near San Rafael, Cal., a few days ago found the lifeless body of a man sitting in the branches of a tree, about fifteen feet above the ground, where it had evidently been for many days. On the ground near the root of a tree was a bottle half filled with native wine. Miss Kate Field will not believe this, but it is a melancholy fact.

THE recent order of the young Emperor of Germany forbidding any of the cooks in the royal palace from wearing mustaches will have the singular and altogether unpremeditated effect of placing many a promising mustache in the soup, as it were.

THE enterprising management of the North Side cable railway, ever alive to the interests of its patrons, has made some extensive and costly improvements lately. One car has been repainted throughout and a generous quantity of straw has been scattered on the floor of another.

WEST ATCHISON, Kas., boasts of a woman who dresses like a man, chews plug tobacco, and smokes a cob pipe. That woman will be heard of as a leading Kansas politician some day.

THERE is no such thing known in the English language as a pair of pantaloons.—*New York Sun.*

O, yes, there is. Two clowns in a pantomime may be spoken of as a pair of pantaloons without doing any violence to the English language.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The *Sun* is right. Technically speaking, a pantomime cannot employ a "pair of pantaloons." If there is anything held sacred in dramatic circles, and made memorable by traditions of the stage, it is that a pantomime can contain but one columbine, one harlequin, one clown, and one pantaloon. A clown is no more a pantaloon than is a harlequin. THE TRIBUNE writer may, possibly, have got the details of a pantomime confused with "The Two Dromios."—*St. Paul Press.*

The St. P. *P.-P.* therefore coincides with the clouded *Sun* in the erroneous opinion that there can be no such thing as a pair of pantaloons, for the reason that a pantomime can have but one pantaloon. This is a trivial evasion, wholly unworthy of the serious Minne-Paul journal. For that, if the pantaloon of a Humpty-Dumpty troupe meet the pantaloon of a rival Humpty-Dumpty troupe would they not be a pair of pantaloons? Go to.

REPUBLICAN papers in Missouri speak hopefully of the time when that State shall be delivered from Democratic rule. If that time should ever come the millennium will begin at once, without waiting for Texas.

THE Standard Oil Company is now satisfied it has made a bad break in South Chicago.

A PRISONER in the Arapahoe (Colo.) County Jail was held up and robbed of $50 the other night by five of his fellow prisoners. A well trained force of detectives is cautiously approaching the jail, confident of finding the perpetrators still on the inside.

DULUTH, Minn., has outgrown her courthouse and is clamoring for a new one. In this laudable ambition Duluth has the hearty sympathy of the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, the eminent Kentuckian who discovered the city.

IN A MINOR KEY.

George's Timely Interruption.

"No, George," faltered the maiden, "I fear it cannot be. I admire you as a gentleman, I respect you as a friend, but——"

"Laura," he exclaimed, "before you pass sentence hear me out. A recent lucky stroke in business has enabled me to buy a beautiful home on Prairie avenue, which shall be in your name. I will insure my life for $25,000, and——"

"George," calmly interposed the lovely girl, "you interrupted me. I was about to say that the sentiments of respect and esteem I feel for you, though so strong, are feeble in comparison with the deep love which—which I—which I have long—don't, George, dear!"

For George had interrupted her again.

Punishing an Ingrate.

Montana police magistrate (to prisoner)—What is your name?

Prisoner—John Smith.

Magistrate (to officer)—What is the charge against him?

Officer—Whipping an Indian, your Honor. We caught him in the act.

Magistrate (sternly)—John Smith, you will pound stone for thirty days. For anything you know to the contrary the Indian you whipped may have been a descendant of Pocahontas, you ungrateful hound!

A Peep Into the Future.

Friendly spirit—By the way, you have not met Mother Eve yet. Let me introduce you to her.

Spirit of Anthony Comstock (with averted face)—I fear I could not bear it. Is—is she properly attired?

Too Expensive.

Europe (threateningly)—You can't afford to get into trouble with any member of my family. Look at your war debt.

Uncle Sam (stroking his beard thoughtfully)—Let me see. It costs your family $500,000,000 a year to maintain its armies on a peace footing. I guess you can't afford to get into any trouble with me, either.

Unfortunately He Doesn't.

Evansville *Journal:* If James G. Blaine occupied the chair at Washington now disgraced by Thomas F. Bayard there would a bee buzzing around the German Emperor's crown that would remind him seriously of the business end of a hornet.

The Political Power Moving West.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Truth is, the political power of the country is moving with the centre of population to the North and West. This was recognized in the National convention by considering Harrison, Gresham, Alger, Sherman, and Allison, all Northwestern men from the New York standpoint, as among the leading Presidential candidates. The Northwest can get along just as well without the Presidential vote of New York, as New York can get along without the Presidential candidate from the Northwest.

PERSONALS.

Jo Jefferson has gone to his beautiful home near New Iberia, La., for a three months' rest.

John Wanamaker did not sail for Europe the day announced and now the Cabinet-builders think they have a sure thing on one member.

Mrs. O'Sullivan Dimpfel, the Baltimore society lady who made a failure in the tank drama, is going to try again in the spring, this time in a society play.

The Emperor of China has been obliged to postpone his marriage owing to a fire in his palace. In other words, his prospective bride has been temporarily fired.

James G. Blaine Jr. gets 10 cents an hour as an apprentice in the Maine Central Railway shops at Waterville and expects to finish his indenture in two years.

Senator McMillan of Michigan says he proposes to carry common sense with him to the Senate Chamber. The Senator is likely to be quite lonely at the National Capital.

Denis Kearney has bobbed up again in San Francisco. He is still engaged in the anti-Chinese crusade and denounces in terms of picturesque revilement all who differ with him.

The Prince of Wales is a remarkably busy man. He already has engagements booked for every day of 1889. Still no doubt there are plenty of Americans who would be willing to take his job.

Pitcher Stagg of Yale will not play ball next season unless the success of his college depends upon his services as a twirler. If he does not pitch he will preach. In either case his delivery will be an important factor.

The Very Rev. Canon Baynes, an English Episcopal clergyman, formerly of much prominence and a dignitary of Worcester Cathedral, has just been sentenced at Oxford to four months' imprisonment for swindling a barmaid of $15 by means of a worthless check.

Miss Drexel, the $5,000,000 heiress of Philadelphia, has not only secured a husband but a convert. She is a devout Catholic, and it was one of the conditions of the nuptial contract that he should embrace the Catholic religion. He did.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson carries the responsibility of two positions at the Denver University. She holds the full professorship in literature, or, more properly, belles-lettres, as her work includes more than literature or language, and she also has the direction of the women's work in the university.

Mrs. Blaine is kept a close prisoner to her rooms at the Normandie in Washington in attendance upon her son Walker. His broken limb is beginning to knit, and the operation makes the patient restless and unwilling to let his mother out of his sight for any length of time. Mrs. Blaine is consequently compelled to decline social invitations for the present.

Col. Henry L. Swords, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Committee, casts this political horoscope: "From what I hear of Cabinet making I am inclined to believe that a compromise will be effected in the State of New York and that ex-Secretary of State Carr will go into the Cabinet. I believe Mr. Blaine is almost certain to hold a portfolio, as will J. S. Clarkson, Gen. R. A. Alger, and John Wanamaker."

Editor Arkell of *Judge* tried to work a neat little business dodge on Gen. Harrison during his recent visit to Indianapolis. He asked that the President give him the names of the Cabinet a week in advance of the public announcement, in order that the *Judge* might have their pictures prepared and thus work an elegant "scoop" on all competitors. The proposition was agreed to on condition that the enterprising editor and his workmen be locked in a safety deposit vault and the key given to Gen. Harrison.

CURRENT NOTES.

"The truth is out," is a newspaper headline that strikes our eye. It frequently is when you call on it.—*Texas Siftings.*

The bad man is generally in bad company, but he cannot improve his condition much if he stays all by himself.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Democrat—I am going to Washington in March to see your friends sworn into office. Republican—Yes, and I'll be there to see yours go swearing out.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Ah, George," she said, "when one is happy how quickly time flies!" "Yes, dear," he responded, "and how quickly time stops flying at the end of the thirty days."—*The Epoch.*

Tommy Traddles (threateningly)—I'll tell my father on you. Willie Waffles—What do I care for your father? He can't hurt me. Tommy Traddles—Can't he? Can't he? My father is a doctor.—*New York Sun.*

"Your aunt reminds me—by antithesis—of Dr. Tanner," said Mr. Jason to his better half. "Why so?" she inquired. "He went forty days without eating, and I think she intends to eat here forty days without going."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Miss Longpurse—Why, of course Helen of Troy was beautiful. Do you suppose there would have been a twenty-year war over her if she hadn't been beautiful? Mr. Shortcash (forgetting himself)—O, I don't know. Maybe she was rich.—*New York Weekly.*

Maud—See here, Bess! I hear that you are going to be married. Didn't you and I and Mabel agree, on the 1st of January, 1887, that we would never marry as long as we lived? Bess—Yes; but you see, girls, I've had a chance. That alters matters. Maud and Mabel both together—O!—*Burlington Free Press.*

A woman went into a Boston store and inquired for a cravat. "Do you want a simple tie or a Windsor, a Harvard, a four-in-hand, or what?" "Any one will do." "But gentlemen have some choice in neckwear." "Never you mind; the man this is for will wear it and say nothing. He's dead."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Friend (to sick man)—Don't you find the long days lonesome, John, confined as you are to your bed and easy chair? Sick man—Lonesome, friend? That doesn't express it. Why, the gas collector called this afternoon with a six months' gas bill, and I paid the bill and put my arms around his neck and called him brother.—*New York Sun.*

Widow—I want a monument for poor John. Something appropriate. He was a foot-racer, you know. Dealer—You want an epitaph something like his race is run or something like that, I suppose? Widow—I was thinking that a double cross would be nice. I have heard poor John talking about making most of his money by a double cross.—*Terre Haute Express.*

An Augusta store: Genial and jocose proprietor. Enter lady. "Is Mr. A. in?" "He is not, madam." "Do you know when he will be in?" "I do not." "Will I find him at his house if I call there?" "Do you take this for an intelligence office, madam?" asked the proprietor. "Not after I look at your face, sir," and the door slammed after a willowy feminine form.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

MEANT TO BE WITTY.

Baltimore *American:* E. O. Wolcott, the newly elected Senator from Colorado, used to live in Chicago. It beats all what judicious emigration will do for a man.

The *Cartoon:* "How's Chicago today?" "What's the matter with Chicago?" "I saw an envelope yesterday and it said Chicago, Ill. I didn't know but it might be worse."

New York *Weekly:* Chicago detective—"Who are you?" Stranger—"My name is Tascott." "Let—me—see. I'm hunting for a man named Tascott." "He's just gone up the road." "Thank you."

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Lady (to modiste)—I am going for a visit in Chicago and need some new dresses. What shall I get? Modiste—It doesn't make much difference, madam. Anything you wear in Chicago will be sure to soot.

Philadelphia *Record:* Mrs. De Culture (in a Philadelphia art gallery)—Isn't that a remarkable Rosa Bonheur? Mrs. Elite (of Chicago)—Indeed it is; but I don't see how she managed to find models for genuine flat back Walla Walla hogs in France.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Chicago man who, for a wager of $100, is about to undertake the task of eating a small roast pig a day for thirty consecutive days ought to be arrested. Chicago is bad enough already, without adding cannibalism to her other vices.

New York *Sun:* Miss Breezy (to Prof. X. of the Natural History Museum)—Do you not think, Prof. X., that Miss Smith, at the piano there, is a beautiful girl? Prof. X.—Er—yes, indeed, Miss Breezy; she is exceedingly lovely. Miss Breezy—I have always contended, professor, that she is one of the most beautiful girls in Chicago, and that there are no flies on her.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Tascott in wax is on exhibition in a Chicago museum. This is probably a deep-laid scheme to induce the murderer of Millionaire Snell to take compassion on the poor, heart-broken detectives and give himself up. Wax figures, next to woodcuts in penny sheets, are libels on the people whom they are meant to represent, and Tascott should come forward at once and save his reputation.

They Are Both in the Consomme.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): Americans must have their little joke, no matter at whose cost. In the cheap restaurants "One Cleveland" has meant a plate of "soup" ever since the 6th of November. If the variety chosen happens to be "mock turtle" the waiter thunders with resonant voice, "One Bayard."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Mather brings all her earnestness to the part of Leah, and as the character is not essentially poetical, and demands demonstration rather than suggestion, she is seen to better advantage in it than in Shakspearean rôles. Her audience at the Columbia last evening was moved more than once by her fervor. Her peculiarities of enunciation are unfortunately becoming more petrified. Of the gasping sound made at the end of every sentence the actress is, perhaps, unconscious; but to a listener, who comes to expect it, its monotony grows irritating. Her method would gain in variety and her talent would be broadened if she could have opportunities of studying others and cultivating a sympathy with the sister arts of acting which are sources of inspiration and refreshment. The routine of iteration to which Miss Mather has been subjected for five years would stunt the nature of a Rachel. Her company was competent. Modesty and truthfulness characterized the father as played by Mr. H. A. Weaver. Mr. Studley as the renegade was apparently unprepared. Mr. Charles Hagar was prepossessing in the moderate scenes as Rudolph, but the exacting situations tempted him to violence. He has avoided thus far the worst vice of the young actor—affectation—and his work is at times exceptionally pleasing in its adequacy. To rely on thought and feeling and to obtain effects with as little expenditure as possible of sound and effort are the ways of arriving at artistic distinction in style.

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Herr Nikisch of Leipsic, Germany, has been engaged to conduct the Boston symphony orchestra as a successor to Mr. Gericke. He has signed a contract with Mr. H. L. Higginson which is now on its way to this country. He is 33 years old, was conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts, and is an accepted authority in this class of work.

"A Brass Monkey," which will succeed "A Hole in the Ground" at Hooley's, has apparently awakened St. Louis, where it is being played this week. The receipts are said to be exceptional in the history of the city. The advance sale at Hooley's begins tomorrow.

There have been already thirty-two applications for boxes for the first night of Miss Anderson's engagement at McVicker's, although the advance sale does not open until Thursday. This would seem to indicate for the actress a remarkable degree of fashionable favor.

Mr. Emil Liebling gave a highly interesting pianoforte recital last evening at Kimball Hall. A somewhat unusual feature of the program was Bach's concerto in D minor for three pianos, in which he was ably assisted by Messrs. Harrison M. Wild and Adolph Koelling.

The Rice & Shepard Minstrels at the Madison Street Theatre offer an amusing program. The company is a small one but possesses several expert performers in the burnt-cork profession.

Miss Babette Rodney, who is now playing Tip Top in "The Crystal Slipper," has been engaged by Manager Henderson for one of the parts in next summer's attraction at the Chicago Opera-House.

The second pianoforte recital by Miss Adele Aus der Ohe was given yesterday afternoon at the Methodist Church Block before an audience slightly larger than on the preceding evening.

"Among the Pines" will be given its first presentation in this city at the Columbia Theatre next week. The piece is a new one. The authors are two New York newspaper men.

A large audience gathered in Central Music-Hall last evening for the purpose of listening to a concert by the faculty of the Chicago Musical College.

At Weber Hall Mr. Earl Drake, violinist, of Aurora, gave a recital, assisted by Mons. De Raiche, vocalist, Miss Alice L. Doty, pianist, and others.

"A Stool Pigeon" is the name of a melodrama of the English order which is billed this week at Baker's.

Miss Davenport in "La Tosca" will be seen at the Columbia Feb. 11.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following companies:

Becker Medical Company, located at Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of medicines; capital stock $150,000; incorporators, J. Howard Bishop, O. S. Reed, and J. W. Becker.

The Sparta Canning Company, located at Sparta; capital stock, $8,000; incorporators, William R. Borders, John R. Allen, James Bottom, and others.

John Samuels & Son Furniture Company, located at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Benjamin J. Samuels, Julius Rosenthal, and Adolph Ascher.

Western Street Car Supply Company, located at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Moses G. Hubbard, George W. Bross, and Moses G. Hubbard Jr.

Leroy Payne Southern Hotel Livery Company, located at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Leroy Payne, Edward H. Waldron, and Charles B. McCoy.

Franklin Gas Lamp Company, located at East St. Louis; to manufacture, sell, and rent gas lamps; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, John McCargo, Theodore Brinkman, and John Franklin.

Kinsman Stock Company, located at Kinsman; to breed horses, etc.; capital stock, $4,000; incorporators, Timothy Harty, Patrick Latch, and David Carey.

Almira Manufacturing Association, located at Almira; to manufacture and sell furniture, fixtures, tools, and implements; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, C. Meyer, John Ross, and Henry Gerken.

The Southwest Missouri Mining & Smelting Company, located at East St. Louis; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, George J. Cole, Thomas L. Fekete, and E. C. Rhoads.

Crescent City Construction Company, located at Chicago; for general contract work; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Edward L. Lamb, Thomas E. Dixon, and E. A. Bryan.

Kircher & Son, located at Belleville; to do a general mercantile hardware business; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Henry A. Kircher, William F. Kircher, and Julius W. Ilse.

Evans, Snider, Buel Company; located at Union Stock-Yards; to do a general live stock commission business; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Albert G. Evans, Munson P. Buel, Amos T. Atwater, Thomas J. Daniels, and Charter A. Snider.

Chicago Men's Furnishing Goods Company, located at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Ernest McGaffey, Kickham Scanlon, and Alexander Collins.

Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training School, located at Chicago; incorporators, Richard S. Tuthill, Phineas Pease, Walter Q. Gresham, B. Hagaman, William Ambridge, Henry M. Kingman, and Taylor E. Daniels.

Belleville Local Union, No. 21, of the National Association of Journeymen Brewers of America, located at Belleville; for benevolent purposes; incorporators, Charles Ehrhard, George Fellner, and George Langknecht.

The Dundee Masonic Building Association of Dundee filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $4,000 to $4,700.

The following companies filed certificates of dissolution: Miner T. Ames Company of Chicago; the Chicago & Minonk Coal & Coke Company of Chicago; the Ames Coal Transportation Company of Chicago.

No Insane Asylum at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The project to build an insane asylum in this county was killed today. A site had been purchased and plans and specifications were being considered when Secretary Wright of the State Board of Charities arrived and stated to the County Board that under the existing laws the State Board could not grant the county the right to build an asylum this year at least.

Spring Valley Miners Locked Out.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A lockout of miners now exists here. The men having had their cause of grievance removed are willing to go back to work, but the Spring Valley Coal Company does not appear to want to take them back. Eighteen hundred miners are idle. It is thought that the coal company will reduce wages before the miners are allowed to return to work.

Not to Raise Tobacco Next Season.

AUGUSTA, Ky., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—About 2,000 farmers and others interested in tobacco-raising met at Brooksville, the county seat of this (Bracken) county, yesterday to organize against raising a crop in the burley district next season. Little of the crop of 1888 has been sold and a number are still holding the 1887 crop.

A Man Dies of Trichiniasis.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Charles Crumbaugh, aged 25, died at Leroy today from trichiniasis. He had been a sufferer for nearly three years, and the nature of his disease was not surmised until a month ago. He was the son of a rich banker and landowner.

Suicide of Whitelaw Reid's Cousin.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Thomas Reid, aged 50, living seven miles west of this city, committed suicide by hanging yesterday. He had long been afflicted with nervous trouble. He came of a good family, having been full cousin of Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Col. W. T. Dowdall of Peoria Married.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 22.—Col. W. T. Dowdall, Postmaster of this city, was married this evening to Mrs. Mary McClure, at the residence of the bride, on Perry avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt of the Congregational church of this city.

HOT TIMES AT ST. PAUL.

CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES OF BRIBERY FLYING AROUND.

A Ballot Reached in the Senate at Midnight in Which Washburn Receives a Majority—Sabin Called Before the Investigating Committee—The House Postpones Voting Until Today—The Belief Current That the Talk of Corruption Will Be Ignored Today.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—"There is testimony submitted to this committee, by a reputable member of this Legislature, which blackens the character of one of this body in which we are sitting, and that testimony is not yet refuted." Thus said Senator Pope, the Democratic member of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Republican caucus which nominated Gen. W. D. Washburn for the United States Senate. It was at the executive session of the Senate, and was made during a somewhat heated debate on the question of adjournment prior to taking a ballot for Senator.

The statement was blunt and unqualified, and if a bomb had been thrown it could have created no more of a sensation. It is seldom that the Capital City has been so shaken up by any political events as those which have transpired within two days. Two committees investigating charges of bribery on the part of men interested in the election of United States Senator; members of the House and Senate summoned to testify and the uncertainty of the results of that testimony not only so far as implicating the persons directly interested and fixing on some perhaps who have hitherto stood unblemished the disgrace of having given or taken a bribe, but the possible results of that testimony on the election of the caucus choice to the office of United States Senator—these things have wrought the politicians into a state of mind that has had no parallel in years. And Senator Pope's remark was the most definite, concise, and flat-footed declaration of corruption that has been heard. It was what the enemies of Mr. Washburn have been waiting for. It tickled the Democrats. It was startling. It was serious business.

WARM TIME IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, in executive session, had a hot time of it, and behind the closed doors the people's representatives waxed hot in debate and filibustered.

The session began at a quarter before noon. Twelve o'clock was the time set for the first ballot for a Senator. The members of the bribery committee had promised a semi-report prior to that time, and the enemies of W. D. Washburn counted on that report as an excuse to defeat him. Senators Ward, Pope, and Edwards, who constitute the committee, were not at the regular session of the Senate, but they went up to the Capitol during the recess, and when President Rice called the Senate to order at 11:45 they were in their places. Senator Ward said that the committee was ready to submit the evidences of bribery, and he thought it should be done before a ballot was taken. He offered a motion that the Senate go into secret session and listen to the testimony. Senator Day objected, as it would take the time of the body until past noon, when the ballot was to be taken; but, after a brief discussion, he withdrew the objection, and the doors were closed. Then began the reading of the voluminous testimony taken before the committee.

Some of the testimony was sensational. One of the witnesses had testified that he was offered a direct bribe for his vote. It was in no unmistakable terms, but was made a pure business transaction. He was offered $3,000 spot cash in return for his vote. When this was read there was a general pricking up of ears on the part of the Senators. Other testimony was that hints had been thrown out to them that if they voted as desired the consideration would be forthcoming, though there were no such cold-blooded propositions as the one above alluded to. Little of a definite nature was stated, but some facts of a partially compromising nature were brought out. One man had been offered a certain Government position if he would vote for Sabin, and another claimed he was offered $1,000 for his vote, while still another had been, according to his story, given two bottles of wine by Washburn men, and became so drunk that he did not know whether he received any money or not.

THE BALLOT POSTPONED.

At the completion of the testimony the tussle began which had been expected and prepared for. It was an effort to use the evidence of the committee as a club to batter off the ballot for a United States Senator, and for the time being it was successful. The testimony had struck the Senate as of enough importance to warrant a temporary postponement of the ballot. The name of no Senator was called in the testimony read in the morning, but the statement was made that one member of the body would be implicated in what was yet to come.

Senator Bowen had been chosen to speak for the Democrats of the Senate, and to develop the tactics which might stave off the ballot for Senator. He moved to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. In support of his position he said that while the full report of the committee was pending it would be manifestly improper to take a ballot.

To appoint a committee to investigate such serious charges and to listen to such evidence as has just been read and then take a ballot would be to stultify the committee. He pointed to the statutes, which provide that in case a ballot is not taken the first day prescribed for the election of a United States Senator one shall be taken the following day.

The motion met with a speedy and forcible opposition from Senator Edwards, who is Gen. Washburn's manager. He made a strong plea that it was the duty of the Senate under the Constitution to take a ballot.

Senator Buckman, Sabin's manager, made a most heated speech in favor of an immediate vote. He said: "Gentlemen, it is our duty as Republicans, and as members of the dignified body in which we sit, not only to follow the written statutes in this matter, but I hold that that caucus is absolutely binding on every Republican who went into it. I am going to support the nominee of that caucus. I have the greatest respect for the honesty and integrity of the members of this body, and characterize as a vilifier that man who has the audacity to attempt to blacken the name of any member here without actual proof in his possession."

"Do you believe," asked Senator Clarke of Senator Ward, "that there is one bit of evidence which reflects directly on either Mr. Sabin or Mr. Washburn? You cannot wipe it out that a great wrong has been done our party by the charges that have been made in connection with the caucus."

WARD DEFINES HIMSELF.

Senator Ward replied: "If the testimony sworn to before us is true—and it is yet unimpeached—it reflects on all the candidates, and if true I would not vote for either Mr. Washburn or Mr. Sabin for the United States Senatorship. It should make no difference to us who is blackened by this investigation. Let it go on, and let this Senate wait until the testimony is all in before we go on record on these questions."

A vote was taken on Senator Bowen's motion to adjourn until tomorrow morning. It was defeated by a vote of 25 to 17. The vote was regarded as a test vote, those voting against adjournment being scheduled as the supporters of Mr. Washburn.

A portion of the evidence submitted reflected in a measure upon Senator Buckman's part in the campaign, and he made solemn asseverations of his innocence of any evil-doing. He requested that he be allowed to appear for examination before the committee. The request was granted. At about 2 o'clock the Senators made up their minds to adjourn until 8 tonight, giving time for another session of the investigating committee, when Mr. Buckman would be on the witness stand.

STORMY TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

The floor of the House of Representatives yesterday was the scene of a fierce and bitter debate. The dispute arose over a motion by Freeman P. Lane of Hennepin that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning without casting a ballot for United States Senator, as the Constitution and laws of the State clearly command it to be the duty of the Legislature. His object in making this motion was to give the committee appointed Monday further time to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in the Senatorial contest and submit their report prior to the taking of the ballot for United States Senator. For nearly an hour the debate raged fiercely, and called to its support a display of all the passion and bitterness that have been engendered in one of the most stubbornly contested Senatorial fights of which the history of Minnesota can boast.

The debate closed about 1 o'clock, and Mr. Lane's motion prevailed. The vote was a tie, and the deciding vote was cast by Speaker Graves, who showed his hand for the first time. This had the effect of carrying the report of the boodle committee over until tomorrow.

Mr. Lane then called for a vote on a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. His motion was to take a recess until that time, and he explained that there was a difference between a recess and an adjournment. Yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Hay and the motion prevailed by a vote of 52 to 48, the Speaker not voting. Just before the result was announced Mr. Hay raised the point of order that it required a two-thirds vote to set aside a special order, which was equivalent to a rule of the House. The point was overruled, however, and the House declared adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SABIN TESTIFIES.

Senator Buckman appeared before the Senate Boodle Committee tonight and swore that he never offered any man money to vote for Sabin, but that it was the other way. "A certain member of the House came to me," he said, "and made me a proposition which I did not entertain for a moment. I will not say that his proposition was one involving money."

Mr. Esles of Minneapolis, who is a Washburn man, is the one referred to by Senator Buckman.

The sensation of the day was the appearance of Senator Sabin before the committee. He was asked later if he went before the committee of his own accord or was sent for.

"They wanted to see me," he said.

"Had they any charges to make against you?"

"They had a story that I offered a man named Horn $1,000 to go before the investigating committee and testify that Mr. Washburn had been using money. I went before the committee to head off that story."

Mr. Horn is a young attorney of St. Paul and an intimate friend of H. W. Stone, who made the attack on the business record of Mr. Sabin.

Tonight a subpœna was issued by the House committee for Col. Thomas Lowry, the Minneapolis millionaire, who ran Gen. Washburn's campaign, but he could not be found. A second subpœna was issued, and the Sergeant-at-Arms served it on Mr. Lowry late tonight, but at midnight he had not appeared.

A VOTE TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT.

At 11:15 o'clock the doors of the Senate were opened, the pending question being the election of United States Senator. Senator Daniels, who presided at the Republican caucus, nominated Gen. Washburn.

Senator Crandall said he was in doubt about the propriety of voting for W. D. Washburn, and made this statement to explain the vote he would cast.

Senator Keller, an Independent Democrat, said the Senate had already decided that there was no corruption. He wanted purity, loyalty, and truth and desired to vote for a new man. No nomination was made by the Democrats and they refrained from voting. A great many of the Senators explained their votes.

Senator Edwards of the investigating committee said the Senate has been listening all day to "perjured testimony."

The ballot resulted: Washburn, 24; E. M. Wilson, 2; Knute Nelson, 1. Two Republicans were absent, and the Democrats and five Republicans refused to vote.

It is believed tonight that the House will vote for Washburn tomorrow and that he will be elected. Chairman Sevatson of the House committee intimated tonight that nothing of a damaging character against either of the candidates had been produced before his committee.

PREDICTIONS OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Generally Fair Weather Promised Throughout the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Indiana, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Illinois, generally fair, winds becoming variable, warmer, followed in northwestern portions by colder.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermom'tr	Maximum temper're	Direction of wind...	State of weather...	Rainfall for 24 hours...
New York	30.58	34	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.72	46	52	S. E.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O	30.38	40	46	S. E.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.38	28	30	S.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.44	20	26	S.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.42	26	30	S. E.	Clear	.01
Erie, Pa.	30.38	28	30	S.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.36	34	38	S.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.32	34	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.32	36	40	S.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.22	26	30	S.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	30.18	18	26	S.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis	....	..	..	....	....	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.20	36	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.06	32	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.32	30	32	S.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.20	36	38	S. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.20	28	34	S.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	....	..	..	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.04	32	32	E.	Fair	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.16	28	32	E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	34	42	E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	36	40	Calm.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.18	28	36	S.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	30.28	44	46	S.	Fair	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	36	44	S.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.22	42	48	S.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	40	48	S. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.12	32	38	S.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.12	14	20	N. W.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Moorhead, Minn	....	..	..	....	....	....
St. Vincent	30.10	16	20	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.16	24	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Fort Buford	30.20	12	28	W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	....	..	..	....	....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	20	32	N.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.14	30	42	E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.10	34	48	S. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.94	48	58	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.40	24	26	S.	Clear	.04
Washington, D. C.	30.56	32	38	Calm.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	30.08	20	22	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Medicine Hat	....	..	..	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.58	34	44	S. E.	Clear	....
Montrose	30.26	16	26	S. E.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.48	44	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.38	56	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Vicksburg, Miss	....	..	..	....	....	....
New Orleans, La.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.26	52	54	N. E.	Clear	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sighted, the Bulgarian, from Boston, and the Queen, from New York.

HAMBURG, Jan. 22.—Arrived, the Rugia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from Hamburg; the Italy, from Liverpool; the Circassia, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The State of Nebraska, which sprung a leak while on her voyage to Glasgow Saturday, has been placed on the dry dock for repairs and her passengers will sail Thursday by the Guion Line steamer Nevada.

CONVENTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Speakers at the Session in Washington—Women in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—At today's session of the convention of woman suffragists the speakers were W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, State Senator Blue of Kansas, Mrs. Harriet Shattuck, Mrs. Virginia Minor of Missouri, who defended the Catholic Church from the charge of opposition to woman suffrage, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, who spoke of "Women in the Recent Campaign."

At the evening session Mrs. Sarah Perkins of Ohio and Mrs. Abigail S. Duniway of Oregon spoke.

The blood cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

THE EAST AFRICA BILL.

IT WILL PASS THE SECOND-READING STAGE IN THE REICHSTAG SOON.

The Plans of the Emin Bey Relief Committee—Another Scandal Aroused in the Geffcken Case—The Cause of Boulanger Gaining Strength—Count von Taafe's Ministry Will Probably Be Overthrown—Proffered Resignation of Count Tolstoi—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Bundesrath's speedy disposal of the East Africa bill will enable the Reichstag to pass the measure through for the second-reading stage within a week. Prince Bismarck remains in Berlin purposely to defend the Government's colonial policy. Immediately after the conclusion of the debate the Chancellor will go to see his daughter, Countess Rantzau, who is ill at Munich. From there the Chancellor returns to Friedrichsruhe.

RELIEF FOR EMIN BEY.

The Emin Relief Committee meets tomorrow to finally decide upon a plan for the expedition. The route through the Vitu territory proposed by Capt. Wissmann is regarded as the best, as the expedition, by proceeding along the left bank of the Tana, which forms the northern boundary of the British sphere of influence, avoids encroaching upon British territory. A section of the committee, holding that the expedition has English sympathy, if not English cash, to support it, advocates starting from Mombosa, whence it was intended to dispatch British relief for Wadelai. Probably the committee will decide to leave the ultimate selection of the route to the leaders after reaching Zanzibar. Capt. Wissmann will start next Monday with twenty officers. He will organize a local force at Zanzibar, the first duty of which will be to occupy the main outlets to the coast, forming a land blockade along the littoral.

THE GEFFCKEN CASE AGAIN.

The dark allusion of the Cologne *Gazette* to certain documents in the Geffcken case, which the paper said were not published because political and dynastic interests might suffer, refers to letters written by Morier while at Darmstadt, in which Princess Alice and several English royalties are involved. According to statements current in the official circle, if Prince Bismarck is forced by political exigencies to publish these letters they will prove that Frederick and his wife were indiscreet and divulged the plans of Prussia, and that even before the opening of the campaign of 1870 Darmstadt was the focus of intrigues against the unification of Germany. The documents that are withheld afford ample justification of Bismarck's accusation against Frederick in his report to the present Emperor, but the strength of the public feeling against further scandal has become so extreme that the semi-official press has received hints to cease discussing the subject.

NEW PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Herr Oehlschleger, President of the Kammergericht, will probably be the successor of Dr. Friedberg as Prussian Minister of Justice.

THE EMPEROR'S PROGRAM.

The Metz *Gazette* outlines the program of the Emperor's visit to the Reichsland at the end of April. The Emperor first goes to Saarbruck and thence to Strasburg, where he will spend two days. Thence he will go to Metz, where he will stay one day. While there he will inaugurate the St. Mathilde Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Emperor Frederick. The Emperor will not review any troops, avoiding military demonstrations throughout the tour.

THE GERMAN-CHINESE BANK.

The German-Chinese Bank syndicate has called a meeting for Feb. 22. The amount of the proposed capital of the bank is $25,000,000 marks.

SPECULATING IN AFRICAN MINES.

The English fever for speculating in African mining stocks has penetrated the Berlin boerse. Recently there have been numerous dealings in the safer kinds of mining stock, and a large lot of De Beers stock is held by investors. The fact that the scrip is payable at the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the Bleichroders leads the way to a demand for official quotations of the stocks.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOULANGISTS.

The General Will Probably Head the Poll Next Sunday.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Boulangists are showing great energy all along the line. Boulanger will not have himself to blame if he does not head the poll next Sunday. During this week he will keep his house open to all comers, the reception lasting from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Yesterday and the day before the General was called upon by a constant stream of uniformed officers of the Territorial army, who had come to Paris to attend the military ball. The scene resembled an army demonstration in favor of the General. Royalists are still divided on the question of abstaining from voting. Gen. Montandon, Royalist, who was lately returned for Somme on the Boulangist ticket, was welcomed in the Chamber of Deputies today by Admiral d'Hornoy in an address in which Boulanger was not alluded to. On the other hand, Imperialists excel in activity for the General. M. Barail denounces abstention as effacement of the party, and invokes the aid of every conservative Imperialist. The language of the press waxes warm.

The *National* asserts that the dead father of Boulanger was a usurer; that the executed murderer, Campi, was the General's brother, and that the man murdered, who was named Ducrot, was a business partner of Boulanger père. The squabbles of the General's domestic life, his debts, and intrigues are also detailed. The Boulangists respond by harping upon the charge that the Government is employing the secret service fund in the interests of M. Jacques. Meanwhile the inactivity of M. Jacques annoys his supporters, who are seeking even now another candidate.

The betting in the bourse varies daily. Today the calculators gave Boulanger 215,000 votes against 170,000, and odds were laid against the Republican candidate. The influence of the members of the Municipal Council, who are almost unanimously against Boulanger, is the leading factor in making his success doubtful.

CRISIS IN THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

A Critical Period for Count von Taafe's Cabinet—Reforms Demanded.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The opening of the Reichsrath the 30th inst. will be the beginning of a critical period for Count von Taafe's Ministry. A number of the Government's supporters, notably the Polish members, will insist upon legislative reforms the consideration of which was postponed during the settlement of the army and imperial taxation questions. During Count Taafe's ten years of office a Government majority of the most composite character has been kept together by incessant appeals to unite on great imperial questions. This line is played out and there are plain symptoms of disintegration. Among the internal legislative measures demanded are reforms of criminal and civil procedure and industrial taxation and amendments of the agrarian laws. The Ministerialists, who have been disinclined to introduce measures that might lead to new party grouping, have been warned that the Cabinet must venture or see its majority break up through sheer discontent. The old Czech party's report boasts an extension of influence through moderation in demands and moderation in language. The organs of the German Liberal press see nothing in the report except a declaration of Opportunism, and predict that the old Czechs will soon be forced into the active policy of the young Czechs, implying the restoration of Bohemia to the position of a Kingdom upon the same status as that of Hungary. Herr Bacquenem will introduce in the Reichsrath a bill levying a small duty upon imported or exported goods in transit through Austria.

COUNT TOLSTOI OFFERS TO RESIGN.

His Project for Reform of the Local Government Meets with Opposition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—Count Tolstoi's project for the reform of the local Government being opposed by a majority of the Council of the Empire, he offers to resign. The Czar, however, who does not consider the opinion of the Council final, has instructed Tolstoi to await his personal decision. The withdrawal of Count Tolstoi would leave M. Pobiedonostzeff supreme in the councils of the Czar and augment the strength of the Pan-Slavists.

SINISTER REPORTS FROM BULGARIA.

Sinister reports that come from Bulgaria keep the Government on the alert for developments. Prince Ferdinand's abdication is a question of days. The orthodox Bishops are preparing to denounce him as an oppressor of the faith. The *Grashdanin* says that the Jesuits, under the shelter of the Prince, are conducting an active propaganda among the peasantry, promising convents privileges that are not accorded to the orthodox. The Slavonic society sends daily telegrams directing the movement against Prince Ferdinand. The Bishops are confident of ousting the Prince. Measures will be taken when Ferdinand abdicates to prevent the return of Alexander without the assent of the Czar.

AN IMPERIAL UKASE.

A ukase has been issued applying the law of March 26, 1887, relating to foreigners engaged in mining industry, to Poland. Foreigners must not prospect for minerals beyond their own property. Persons or companies that obtained rights prior to 1887 in the districts assigned to them retain such rights. The ukase aims to check German and other foreign speculation in Polish mines. Henceforth new mines must be worked and owned by Russians.

THE TRIAL OF PARNELL.

A Man Says He Carried Money from Egan to the Invincibles.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—When the Parnell Commission assembled this morning, Sir Charles Russell of counsel for the Parnellites, said that, owing to the publication of a later paragraph in the Sheffield *Telegraph* and in order to save time, he would not press his application for a writ against that paper for issuing a placard containing objectionable words with reference to the case before the commission.

Presiding Justice Hannen expressed his gratification at this action of the counsel and said he hoped that no fresh applications of a similar nature would be made, as he had thoroughly defined the principles which should govern the newspapers in commenting upon the case.

A man named Farragher deposed that Archbishop Walsh, in Mr. Davitt's presence, had advised him not to pay his rent, and that he (Farragher) was evicted. He was afterward employed in the offices of the Dublin branch of the league. Witness also testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained checks, from Patrick Egan to Mullet, the Invincible.

Farragher further testified that Arthur O'Connor, member of Parliament for East Donegal, held an important post in the League. Messrs. Davitt, Sexton, and Harrington were members of the executive. Witness lodged with Weldon, who had been tried for the murder of young Castlereagh. Weldon afterward went to Manchester, having a check for his expenses which was drawn on the Hibernian Bank. Nally used to visit the league rooms.

Sir Charles Russell here protested against the introduction of this evidence. He said that Nally was undergoing a sentence, and that he objected to any inquiry being made into the circumstances of Nally's crime in order to damage members of the House of Commons who, it was alleged, associated with him.

The members of the court conferred, and decided that the evidence concerning Nally was admissible.

Sir Charles Russell, in reply to a question by Justice Hannen, said that the Nally under discussion was not "Scrab" Nally. He was another Nally, whom Mr. Parnell had thanked for his services to the league.

Farragher then continued his testimony. He said he had seen Messrs. Parnell and Sexton attend meetings of the league as members of the executive.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the *Times*, produced a report of a speech made by Mr. Parnell at the league convention at Castle Bar, in which Mr. Parnell strongly commended Nally for rendering great and important services to the league when it was first formed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association of America today issued an appeal "To the Liberty-Loving People of Free America" for money to help Parnell defend his suit against the *Times*. The circular is signed by Eugene Kelly as Chairman and Treasurer.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Withdrawal of the Germans Demanded.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 22.—The Arabs have made the evacuation of the coast by the Germans the first condition to the release of the missionaries who have been captured by them. The coast Arabs are jubilant over their recent victories and captures. Large shipments of arms and ammunition are arriving from Belgium, England, and Germany. The British Indians are preparing a petition demanding compensation for the ruin brought upon their trade by the fighting between the insurgents and the Germans.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The committee of the Bundesrath having in charge the East Africa bill has passed the measure without amendment. Capt. Wissmann will start for Zanzibar early in February.

Presentation to Mrs. Phelps.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lady Salisbury and Lady Rosebery called at the residence of Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, in Lowndes square this afternoon and informally presented Mrs. Phelps with a superb bracelet.

The bracelet is inscribed: "Presented to Mrs. Phelps on her leaving England, as a token of affectionate regard from some of her English friends, Jan. 22, 1889."

Sheehy Lodged in Limerick Jail.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—David Sheehy, M. P., who was arrested at Glasgow on an Irish warrant for violation of the Crimes act, was lodged in Limerick Jail today. Bail was refused.

Notes from Other Lands.

The Austrian semi-official press fully approves the projected restriction of immigration into the United States.

Prince Bismarck's famous boar hound, "Reichshund," has died from the effects of injuries received at the recent fire near the Prince's residence.

The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland has quashed the verdict of murder found by a Coroner's jury against Solicitors Dudgeon and Emerson.

Every Household

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in **Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.**

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people."—Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1251 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

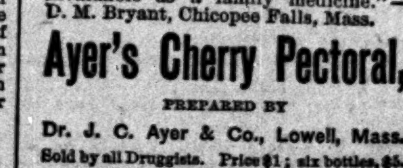
"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.



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Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest-polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

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Silks and Derbys, from Henry Heath, the Leading Oxford-st. Hatter.

J. S. BARNES & CO., - 86 Madison-st.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The Universal Pain Destroyer.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC
—FOR—
INFLAMMATIONS
—AND—
HEMORRHAGES
OF ALL KINDS.

Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains,
CHILBLAINS,
FROST BITES, WOUNDS, OLD SORES,
ETC. - ETC. - ETC.

This remarkable curative has now been before the public for over forty years. No article, however meritorious, could exhibit a better record. It is supported by the medical faculty as a standard article, and quoted in the standard medical publications of the day.

No Family should be without **Pond's Extract**. It is a ready and sure physician, and will accomplish all it promises if the directions for its use are carried out.

It is no "cure all," though it certainly has a very extensive range of action. The long list of ailments it relieves and removes all proceed from but few sources, and can be summed up in the words **Inflammation** and **Hemorrhage.**

The wonderful sympathy existing between **Pond's Extract** and the human organism is shown in the fact that whenever there is an inflamed condition **Pond's Extract** arrests it at once and enables nature to do her work without interruption.

Then again, its marvelous power in stopping Hemorrhages has won for it the most grateful praise of thousands who have been cured and many whose lives have been saved through its wonderful healing power.

One of the strongest recommendations this remedy can possibly have is that it can be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate parts of the human body.

No harsh drugs enter into its composition. It is entirely non-poisonous when taken internally or applied externally, and so pure it will not stain the most delicate fabric.

Those who really become acquainted with **Pond's Extract are charmed with it, and it never loses its place in their estimation,** and out of the millions of bottles sold all over the world in the last forty years not one of complaint or dissatisfaction has come back, while the testimonials from the most respectable persons already received and still flowing in would fill volumes.

The reader has only to inquire of any user of the Extract to know of the truth of this representation.

Not a day passes without receiving some grateful acknowledgment, particularly from persons cured of the following diseases:

BURNS, WOUNDS, SORES, CATARRH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, STOMACH, AND WOMB, PILES, ALL PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ETC.

These afflictions are common, troublesome, and even dangerous, but the success of **Pond's Extract** in curing and immediately relieving them is strangely marvelous.

The Pond's Extract Company is always careful and prompt to supply any further information relative to the use of this wonderful remedy.

Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c, $1.00, and $1.75.

☞ Genuine in Bottles Only (Inclosed in Buff Wrappers).

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SCENE ON A COFFEE PLANTATION —CONTROLLED BY— **CHASE & SANBORN,**

OUR COFFEES HAVE A NATIONAL REPUTATION REPRESENTING THE FINEST GROWN.

SEAL BRAND COFFEE JAVA and MOCHA surpassing all others in its richness and delicacy of flavor. Justly called **The Aristocratic Coffee of America.** Always packed whole roasted (unground) in 2 lb. air-tight tin cans.

THE FOLLOWING RETAIL GROCERS are our special selling agents, and their stores are the only ones in Chicago from which we can guarantee you will receive our genuine and original Boston Coffee. Beware of imitations

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HENRY EDWARDS,
C. & W. NORTMAN,
HENRY SPITZ,
ROBT. FINLEY,
J. VAN CRAENENBROECK,
J. L. GRUNDER,
JOHN D. JONES,
S. DARMSTADTER & CO.,
TANSEY & DAVIES,
J. H. WALLACE.

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BALDWIN & COOK,
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S. BUS,
ATCHISON & RIDER,
C. & H. LEVINGER,
C. M. SCHMIDT,
THE JAVA COFFEE CO.,
THOMAS ROGERS.

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GEO. M. GRANNIS,
J. J. COUGHLIN,
P. A. BONFIG,
WM. VERHALEN,
H. L. REGENSBURG & CO.,
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KAISER & CO.

The Best Natural Aperient.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a **RED DIAMOND.**

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

USE IT FOR SOUPS,

Beef Tea, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's

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LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, London.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

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This new, artistic, and completely appointed house is now open. Situated on the Atlantic Ocean. 18 miles east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible via Norfolk & Virginia Beach R. R., and on direct line between the North and South. A primeval pine forest of about 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. As a health resort it has no superior. Address

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Or S. E. Crittenden (late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.), 44 Broadway, Room 4, New York.

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CLARENDON SPRINGS, GREEN COVE SPRINGS. Accommodates 200. Warm sulphur spring, 78 deg., flowing 3,000 gallons per minute. All kinds of bathing facilities. Send for circular.

HARRIS & APPLEGATE, Prop'rs.

PUTNAM HOUSE,

PALATKA, FLA.

Open Jan. 7. This large, new hotel, built on the site of the old Putnam House, will be opened Jan. 7, 1889, by Oscar G. Barron of the White Mountain hotels, the Crawford, Fabyan, Twin Mountain, Summit, and Mount Pleasant Houses. It has accommodations for five hundred guests, contains elevator and all modern improvements; it is first-class in every respect. Tourists and invalids will find no more delightful resort in the South than Palatka and vicinity. Palatka is the starting point for all places of interest in Florida. Address OSCAR G. BARRON, Palatka, Fla.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

First-class in every particular. Steam Heat, Open Fires, Porches inclosed in glass. Superb Location. Ideal Climate for the debilitated. Baths in Marble Pools. Finest in America; Waters unexcelled anywhere in curative power or luxury.

G. K. LANSING, (Late of Astor House, N. Y.) Manager.

TRELEAVEN & CO. 76 STATE ST. EYES. Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

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STILL GOES ON

And will be continued until every dollar's worth is disposed of.

New attractions added daily, just as fast as the goods can be put in shape.

$40,000 WORTH

Of goods to be disposed of at once by order of the

FIRE UNDERWRITERS,

Many of which are scarcely even smoked.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR from One Cent to $1.00.
DRESS GOODS from 12½c to $1.00.
COMFORTS and BLANKETS from 50c to $5.00.
SHOES from 25c to $2.50.
YARNS from 3c a skein up to 12½c for ¼-lb. hanks.
TRIMMINGS scarcely touched, but they all must be sold.
32-INCH FRENCH FIGURED SATINES, 12½c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH TABLE LINENS from 15c up to 50c.
DAMAGED DOLLS and PLUSH GOODS 10c on the dollar.
NOTIONS of every kind.
LACES and RIBBONS.

And in fact everything must be sold.

NOTICE.

Our Damaged Stock of HOSIERY, WOOLEN UNDERWEAR, and WHITE SHIRTS will be ready in a few days.

City OF Paris

STORE,

NOW 138 STATE-ST.

Just South of Madison-st.

☞ No connection with any other house.

THAT'S WHY.

It's one of those rare, unexceptionable bargains that a banker, a merchant, a professional man, or a clerk unhesitatingly buys and thinks they'd be cheap at $12 or $14—that's why—we sell hundreds of those $8.00 made-to-measure trousers. We send samples to our out-of-town friends.

For the strictly economical man who is looking for three or four dollars' worth of good value we have 443 pairs of ready-made trousers ⅓ and ½ off former prices.

Windsor Caps at $1.00—warm and snug.

Shoes, plain soles and cork soles. Rubber Overshoes.

We've a thoroughly well-made, perfect-fitting Dress Shirt at $1.00.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State & Adams-sts.

United States District Court Northern District of Illinois, ss:

In the matter of the Third National Bank of Chicago, in liquidation:

In pursuance of orders entered in said court on July 30th, 1888, and January 17th, 1889, respectively, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1889, at 12 m., sell at public sale at the north door of the United States Government Building on Adams street, Chicago, the following stock: Certificate No. 149, for 200 shares of $100 each, of the common stock of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company; certificate No. 158, for 100 shares of $100 each, and certificate No. 273, for 600 shares of $100 each, of the preferred stock of said Joliet Iron & Steel Company; and certificates numbered 507, 508, 509 and 510, for 100 shares each of $100 each, of the Chicago Iron Company; said certificates of stock being held by said Third National Bank of Chicago as collateral security to the indebtedness to wit, $48,497.46, of the said Joliet Iron & Steel Company to said bank, as will more fully appear by reference to said order.

HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON,
As Receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago.
Chicago, Jan. 17th, 1889.

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WHO MAKE THE GENUINE

3-LEAF TWILLS,

And they print their name,

GILBERT M'F'G CO., ON THE SELVAGE.

That their goods may be known from the imitation. Imitation goods have no name on the selvage. Ladies appreciate a firm, strong Dress Lining; therefore look for the name, as it is only on goods which are superior to anything in use. Seventeen qualities.

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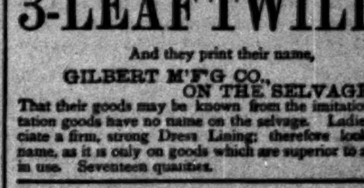

from any objection. Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Male and Female Complaints. Both man and woman can be cured by same belt. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be regulated like a battery, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. A Large Illustrated Pamphlet Sent FREE.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

American Conservatory of Music.

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High School for Piano, Singing, Violin, Organ, Theory, &c. Normal dept. for teachers. Unrivaled advantages. 30 instructors. Send for catalogue.

J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

NAMED BY THE GOVERNOR

A LONG LIST OF APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE ILLINOIS SENATE.

A Bill Introduced Prohibiting Boards of Underwriters—Englewood Temperance Measures Thrown Into the House Hopper—Root's Scheme to Locate the State Fair in Jackson Park, Chicago—A Member Who Wants Municipal Authorities to Grant Aid to Sectarian Institutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The first executive session of the Senate was held this morning, and a long list of public administrators and notaries public appointed by Gov. Oglesby since the last session were confirmed. The name of Peter Foote, late Justice of the Peace of Chicago, was in the executive communication. Attention was called to the fact that he had been confirmed during the closing days of the last session and by common consent his name was dropped from the list, the Secretary of the Senate being instructed to show the cause therefor. The following appointments were confirmed in a batch:

P. Bird Price of Chicago as Chief Inspector of Grain for the City of Chicago as his own successor.

J. K. Edsall of Chicago as delegate to represent the State of Illinois at the Inter-State Extradition Conference to be held in New York Aug. 23, 1889.

H. B. Ferrell of Williamson County a member of the State Board of Health to succeed Dr. George N. Kreider, resigned.

S. P. Bartlett of Adams County his own successor as a member of the Board of State Fish Commission.

J. R. Mosser of Macon County printer expert, to fill vacancy caused by the removal of John C. Hughes.

Charles E. R. Koch of Chicago as member of the State Board of Dental Examiners to succeed George H. Cushing.

For members of the State Board of Labor Statistics—Charles Deer of Rock Island County, his own successor; William S. Cherry of La Salle County, to succeed A. W. Kingsland, resigned; David Ross of La Salle County, Ethelbert Stewart of Macon County, and P. H. Day of Sangamon County, to succeed themselves.

State Inspectors of Coal Mines—Quinten Clark of the First District to succeed Alexander Roland, Thomas Hudson of the Second District, James Freer of the Third District, and Walter Rutledge of the Fourth District to succeed themselves; James Taylor of the Fifth District to succeed Robert Winning.

Berden Pullen of Marion County, a trustee of the Illinois University, vice Parker Earle, resigned.

Thomas W. McFall of Adams County, a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, vice J. G. Rowland, resigned.

William A. Haskell of Madison County, a member of the State Board of Health, as his own successor.

William P. Boyd of Douglas County, member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to succeed J. E. Espey, whose term expired Dec. 30, 1887.

John Worthy of Chicago, a member of Lincoln Park Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Sexton.

E. C. Rossiter of Henry County, a member of the State Board of Education, vice Alfred L. Atwood, resigned.

Christian C. Kohlsaat of Chicago, a member of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners, as his own successor.

Abraham R. Gregory, Oscar D. Fitz-Simmons, and Ralph Reynolds of Jacksonville, Ill., as appraisers under Sec. 2 of "an act authorizing the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, located at Jacksonville, to sell and convey certain lands."

J. H. Collier of Ford County, a member of the State Board of Equalization from the Ninth Congressional District, vice O. D. Sackett, deceased.

John M. Pearson of Madison County, a member of the Board of Live-Stock Commissioners as his own successor.

Mrs. Mary Feitshans of Sangamon County, a member of the State Board of Education, to succeed Isaac Lesen, resigned.

Mrs. Ella F. Young of Chicago, a member of the State Board of Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Root.

C. Stoddard Smith of Cook County, a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, to succeed Dr. G. V. Black.

Joshua Lindhal of Rock Island, as curator of the State Historical Library and Natural Museum, to succeed Dr. A. H. Mathew, deceased.

John M. Gould of Rock Island County, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, as his own successor.

N. K. Fairbank of Chicago as his own successor, a member of the State Board of Fish Commissioners.

AIMED AT INSURANCE COMBINES.

Hunter's Bill Prohibiting Boards to Control Rates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Representative David Hunter of Winnebago has introduced a bill in the House which if it becomes a law will make it interesting for the insurance combine. Coming from a prosperous section he appreciates the force of the trust, which, he avers, is one of the most influential and obnoxious. "These insurance companies," said he, "have a man in every town who fixes the rates, and there is really no competition now. This my bill prevents, and if it becomes a law it will put a stop to the so-called insurance boards."

The first section of the bill provides "that no fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association not organized under the laws of this State shall be permitted to do business therein under the provisions of the present law until it has filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts an undertaking duly executed and authenticated by the company in such form as the Auditor of Public Accounts shall from time to time prescribe."

The company must also agree that it will not directly or indirectly enter into any contract, agreement, arrangement, or undertaking of any nature or kind whatever with any other company, companies, association, or associations the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition between it and said company or companies, association or associations, or the agents of their respective companies or associations in the business transacted in this State or any part thereof."

In the second section these companies are prohibited from entering into "any contract, agreement, arrangement, or undertaking of any kind or nature whatever with any other company, companies, association, or associations the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition," and the third section makes it unlawful for any agent to enter any such contracts.

The fourth section makes it an offense for any person or persons as agent, solicitor, broker, surveyor, or in any other capacity to transact or aid in any manner, directly or indirectly, in transacting or soliciting within this State business for any fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association not incorporated by the laws of this State.

By the provision of the sixth section the Auditor is required to investigate all violations of this law, and the concluding sections provide for the trial and punishment of all offenders.

LIQUOR BILLS FROM ENGLEWOOD.

Hoppin Introduces Two Measures Proposed from That Suburb.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—This morning Hoppin of Cook, at the solicitation of his anti-saloon constituents in Englewood, presented two bills which exclude saloons from residence blocks and simplify the establishment of prohibition districts.

Mr. Hoppin's other bill provides for the creation and maintenance of prohibition districts within incorporated towns, villages, or cities by the vote of the people. The bill sets forth that "whenever 1,000 legal voters of any county or city, or 500 legal voters of any village or incorporated town, or one-eighth of the legal voters of any defined territory, embracing one or more contiguous election precincts in any county, city, or village, or incorporated town, shall petition the Judge of the County Court to submit to a vote of the electors the proposition as to whether the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall be licensed, the question must be submitted at a special election held not less than thirty days or more than ninety from the date of the filing of the petition."

A BUNCH OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Municipal Corporations, the Election Law, and Other Topics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Walsh of Cook sent a voluminous bill today to the Committee on Municipal Corporations. It contains several amendments to the General City Incorporation act, one of the most important of which prohibits telephone companies from charging more than $100 for telephones. Mr. Walsh would also give the city power to tax coal and all other wagons for hire, and to tax wholesale dealers.

TO EXTEND THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

Mr. Taylor of the Lincoln Park Board is here looking after some bills relating to the extension of the Lake-Shore driveway and the boulevard system. He is the author of the two bills already in the House, one of which authorizes boards of trustees to allow the Lincoln Park Commissioners to take possession of any roadway needed to extend the boulevards. The other bill provides that the cost of maintaining such driveways shall be paid by the property-owners benefited. These measures were necessary to enable the Park Commissioners to continue the Lake-Shore drive as far north as Evanston.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Getman of Cook has undertaken to regulate the newspapers. His bill, which he introduced in the House this morning, makes it unlawful for any editor, publisher, or employé of a public newspaper to publish any official document of a public officer prior to the time "said document shall be officially promulgated by said officer." For a violation of this act there is a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200 attached, one-half of which is to go to the complaining witness.

VARIOUS MEASURES.

The members of the House are in a hurry to get their bills to their respective committees, and there was a grist of them rushed through today.

Fisher of Geneseo wants a Northwestern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and his bill provides that the institution shall be located in either Jo Daviess, Carroll, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, Stark, Peoria, Knox, Mercer, Warren, or Henderson County.

O'Toole of Lake seeks additional relief for the widow of Terrence Begley, and asks an appropriation of $5,000.

Heretofore municipal corporations have been unable to contribute to the support of nonsectarian institutions, but this morning Simpson of Winnebago introduced a bill in the House enabling them to do so.

Several more bills to regulate building and loan associations were introduced today, one of them by Buchanan of Cook, allowing married women and minors to become stockholders.

Crafts introduced the amendments to the Election law proposed by Judge Prendergast. He also introduced a bill giving Town Boards of Review, County Boards, and the State Board of Equalization power to raise assessments of property to its fair cash value.

TO GIVE CHICAGO THE STATE FAIR.

James P. Root's Scheme to Locate It Permanently in Jackson Park.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—James P. Root has a scheme that may give Chicago the State Fair permanently. He proposes to have the fair located at the south end of Jackson Park, where permanent sheds can be erected and grounds laid out under certain conditions. He has prepared a bill embodying his ideas, and McElligott of Cook and probably Senator Crawford will have charge of it in the House and Senate respectively.

The bill provides that Park Commissioners may set apart certain ground, not exceeding 100 acres, unadorned and unimproved, for park purposes for the holding of the State Agricultural Fair, but the power to set aside a portion of a park for such purpose must not be exercised by the Commissioners until there has been contributed and donated to the Commissioners the sum of $500,000 to meet the expense of erecting the necessary buildings. When this amount has been donated the Commissioners are to submit to the legal voters the question of whether or not they shall have vested in them the power to set aside the grounds and tender them to the State Board of Agriculture. If a majority of such voters favor the project the Commissioners become vested with the power, and the grounds so set apart shall at all times be under the control of the Commissioners, except when the State Fair is being held.

FORTY MINUTES IN THE SENATE.

Crawford Puts in the Annexation Bill—McMillan's Divorce Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—All the business of the Senate this morning, outside of the proceedings relative to the nomination and reëlection of Senator Cullom, was transacted in forty minutes. A recess was then taken till 11 o'clock, the hour named for the Senatorial proceedings. The Annexation bill, introduced by Senator Crawford, was the first to reach the Secretary's desk, and McMillan followed with his divorce measure to prevent fraud in this branch of chancery courts.

Senator Thomas' bill to regulate building and loan associations is a part of the minority report of the Building and Loan Association League. The measure introduced by Senator Eckhart the other day embodies the majority report, and after a short consultation between the two Senators the bill introduced by Senator Thomas was referred to the Committee on Judicial Departments, which committee has also possession of Senator Eckhart's measure. Senator Newell threw in Representative Ross' amendments to the present Game law.

A bill to increase the assessment roll of the State several million dollars by assessing coal and mineral lands sold separately and apart from the surface was presented by Senator Reinhardt, and in two minutes was duplicated by Senator Bassett. Both bills were sent to the Committee on Revenue, and there will be a friendly contest between the two Senators to see which bill is first to get upon the calendar. Senator Hamer wants the State to appropriate $10,000 for the erection of a monument upon the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the spot held by Illinois troops, the same as other States have done.

Senator Crawford had his constitutional amendment resolution to make the limits of Chicago and Cook County coextensive under one government made the special order for Feb. 5.

GENERAL SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

Illinois Mexican War Veterans Memorialize for a Monument.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Illinois Mexican War Veterans' Association again memorialize the Legislature to do something to perpetuate the memory of Illinois soldiers who lost their lives in that conflict. The memorial was laid before the Senate this morning by the President of the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. After reciting that nothing has been done to commemorate the services of those who fell in that war, the memorial asks for an appropriation for a suitable monument at the Capital upon which shall be inscribed the names of the deceased soldiers. It wants simply a plain stone, sufficient to inscribe the names thereon of each soldier who died in the war. Four regiments, besides several battalions, went from this State.

FOR WEST PARK COMMISSIONER.

Judge Beckwith, F. D. Tracy, and a number of other Chicagoans were here today in the interest of C. K. G. Billings, whose name has been suggested to Gov. Fifer as a gentleman who would make an acceptable West Park Commissioner. The gentlemen called on the Governor this afternoon, and they find Mr. Billings' popularity has extended to the State-House.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

At the biennial convention of the associated county, township, and district mutual insurance companies of Illinois, held in this city today, the following officers were elected: President, John Prickett of Fulton County; Vice-President, J. H. Alexander, Will County; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Whittleton of Pike County. It was decided to take insurance against tornado, cyclone, and wind-storms.

THE TILEMAKERS.

The Illinois Tilemakers' Association concluded its session today by electing the following officers: President, E. M. Pike of Chenoa; Vice-President, Alexander McLean of Macomb; Secretary, J. C. Stoll of Lexington; Treasurer, John McCabe of Rushville.

THE ANNEXATION BILL.

Deacon Bisbee arrived late tonight and will lend his efforts towards advancing the Annexation bill, which was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Crawford and Representative Brokoski in the House. In speaking of the bill Senator Crawford says: "When it comes before the committee I shall present some amendments which will not impair its efficacy if it becomes a law, but will make it more satisfactory to many of my constituents. I am not in favor of putting this bill or any other through under whip and spur. The bill passed two years ago went through under such pressure that it was not at all considered. For my own part I will exercise my best judgment and do what I can to secure a law which will be fair and sound."

Disgust Around the City-Hall Over Annexation Amendments.

The story from Springfield that the Annexation law will not be subjected to more than two or three modifications, one of which will be in the nature of an amendment to exempt those who have paid special sewerage assessments in the country towns from the general city sewerage tax, was the subject of some discussion yesterday. This proposed amendment caused the utmost disgust around city headquarters.

"If there is any good reason why a person paying a special sewerage tax in Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, or Lake View should be exempt, and a person who paid a general sewerage tax in the city for years should not be exempt, why, I cannot see it," said Controller Burley. "If they provide a system of sewerage in the outside towns, making them special drainage districts if you please—where the work should be paid for by special assessments payable by the residents of that drainage district, then the point would be covered; but to say they shall be exempt because they have paid a special assessment, while those in the City of Chicago who have paid the regular assessment for years are not exempt, is hardly legal or just.

"There are only 492 miles of sewerage in the city to show for the thirty years' work by the city, and 300 miles are yet necessary, figuring on the territory not yet subdivided, and giving it the sewerage of twenty-one miles of streets. to each square mile. The unsewered portion of Hyde Park, in the area previously voted into the city, will contain over 700 miles of pipes. Lake View has all told a little less than forty miles of sewers. In Hyde Park much of the territory cannot be sewered by gravitation, but it has to be pumped and there is a continual expense.

"For the maintenance, salaries, expenses, and construction of new sewers in 1888 $328,000 was all the city was able to appropriate inside of the legal 2 per cent limit. Our 2 per cent has to be raised on $160,000,000. Add the valuation of the outside towns and see what a small proportion they would have to pay toward the sewerage and other expenses, and what a short distance it would go. If each of the towns is made a separate drainage district to pay its own bills, then there would be no trouble and no injustice."

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Webster av, n e cor of Leavitt st, s f, 75x109 ft, dated Jan. 21 (George A. Armour to J. F. Smelinski)	1,625
Congress st, 258 ft e of Spaulding av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (J. Elsey to L. Sykes)	650
Campbell Park, 193 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 48x108 ft, dated Jan. 21 (G. H. Ackerman to T. H. Gault)	3,600
Huron st, 284 ft e of Noble, n f, 24x110 ft, improved, dated Jan. 21 (H. C. Anderson to C. D. Nelson)	3,950
Twelfth st, 49 ft w of Central Park av, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 20, 1888 (F. D. Kellogg to B. C. Perkins)	1,500
Frankfort st, 140 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 7 (T. Kearney to W. Chwarszynski)	450
Frankfort st, e of and adj above, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 7 (same to J. Rutkowski)	450
Twenty-first st, 267 ft e of Douglas Park boulevard, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1888 (L. P. Morton to W. K. Walleck)	475
Saratoga st, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 17 (Gross & Bowman to Thomas Henigan)	1,000
Lawndale av, 26 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 8, 1888 (C. L. Bonney to A. C. Nenow)	350
Troy st, bet Twelfth and Fillmore, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 16 (Walker & Armour to Thomas Kell)	650
Division st, 253 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x122 ft, dated Jan. 16 (E. D. and M. D. Dean to K. Wilgen)	1,250
Norton st, 117 ft s of Gurley, w f, 20x75½ ft, dated Jan. 21 (H. Reese to E. Pelletier)	600
Rumsey st, 100 ft s of Janes, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Jan. 21 (J. Strubing to H. Klockow)	2,000
Western av, 165 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31, 1888 (S. Porter to George W. Chandler)	1,600
Lot on court bet Larrabee and Wesson sts and 122 ft n of Chicago av, 34x70 ft, dated Jan. 22 (William Meyer to F. Kollner)	2,000
Dayton st, 116 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 16⅔x125 ft, imp, dated Jan. 21 (C. A. David to J. C. Moore)	5,500
Congress st, 75 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan 2 (M. E. and O. Sands to J. E. Wells)	3,500
Hamlin av, 226 ft n of Huron st, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1888 (T. J. Diven to J. E. Skellern)	300
Michigan boulevard, 206 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Jan 1 (J. R. Hoxie to P. D. Hamilton)	12,000
Grenshaw st, 160 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 20x115 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1888 (S. R. and J. L. Campbell to A. Podrasnik)	7,000
Hudson av, 93 ft n of Menominee st, w f, 25x123 ft, improved, dated Jan. 21 (P. D. Thompson et al, to Mary Carney)	4,500
Tinkham st, 156 ft s of Ohio, w f, 26x122 ft, dated Jan. 16 (J. Williams to K. Rebmann)	1,775
Michigan boulevard, 300 ft n of Fourteenth st, w f, 27x180 ft, improved, dated Jan. 16 (J. Hodder to William J. McDowell)	8,700
Ellis av, 364 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 66x353⅛ ft to Lake av, dated Jan. 22 (F. C. Hopkins to E. E. Hopkins)	10,000
Perry st, 125 ft n of Belden av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 22 (John Schmitt to A. Lawenstein)	2,000
Humboldt st, 75 ft n of Wabansia av, w f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 5 (H. L. Burnell to E. L. McIlravy)	2,500
Same as above, dated Jan. 7 (E. L. McIlravy to J. W. McIlravy)	2,500
Nebraska av, 300 ft s of Courtland st, w f, 75x152 ft, dated Jan. 11 (J. M. Race to C. H. Smith)	2,500
Canal st, 40 ft n of Ewing, w f, 20x109 ft, also Newberry av, 235 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 22 (J. A. Conroy to F. H. Graham)	15,000
Same as above, dated Jan. 22 (F. H. Graham to M. A. Conroy)	15,000
Seminary av, 179 ft n of Webster, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan 21 (E. T. Cahill to P. D. Thompson)	1,600
West Monroe st, near Homan av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (S. L. Walker to S. R. Wilson)	1,350

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Perry st, 50 ft s of Cornelia, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Jan. 22 (C. W. Kelton to J. R. Lane)	$3,600
Baxter st, 175 ft n of Belmont av, w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Jan 10 (A. Wilke to E. Stock)	4,000
Gross Park, 125 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x108 ft, dated Jan. 22 (H. M. Schrepfer to A. Gill)	1,000
The premises, No. 1136 Wellington st, dated March 12, 1886 (J. Radermacker to M. A. Farschon)	825
Seminary av, 188 ft s of Roscoe st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (F. Follett to T. and R. Donellan)	820
Centre st, 314½ ft w of Evanston av, n f, 40x144 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Axel Chytraus to T. Martin)	875
Aberdeen st, 210 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 50x78 ft, dated Jan. 19 (A. L. and T. O. Brown to T. C. Decker)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, n e cor Forty-ninth st, w f, 46⅔x100 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 9 (J. E. Dean to William L. Calkins)	4,750
Winter st, 224 ft n of Fifty-second, w f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (J. P. Neill to E. D. Fuller)	1,000
Evans av, 200 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x121 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1888 (J. C. Belfeld to L. Salomon)	3,000
Forty-seventh st, s w cor of Thomas, n f, 124⅔x122 ft, dated May 11, 1888 (estate of C. Bentley to F. Kalopsa)	2,325
Morgan st, 172 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 37½x125 ft, dated Sept. 16, 1887 (B. F. Jacobs to E. Osthind)	550
Fifty-ninth st, n w cor of Aberdeen, s f, 49.8x125 ft, dated July 15, 1888 (F. M. and B. F. Jacobs to O. M. Anderson)	825
Peoria st, 100 ft s of Sixtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 21 (M. L. and L. Tiemann to H. M. Schrepfer)	3,600
Laflin st, 75 ft s of Forty-fifth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1888 (S. E. Gross to F. Nilson)	1,300
Cottage Grove av, near Fiftieth st, e f, 57x170 ft, dated Jan. 19 (William H. Mooney to S. M. Ayer)	4,417
Cottage Grove av, s e cor of Forty-eighth st, w f, 596⅔x150 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1888 (E. Morgan to A. O. Slaughter)	47,720
Carpenter st, 50 ft s of Sixty-second, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 22 (S. Wirth to F. E. M. and B. Lange)	400
Fifty-fifth st, 100 ft e of Monroe av, n f, 75x88 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1888 (Quigg & Hamilton to F. B. Laws)	7,500
Cleveland st, 132 ft e of Union, s f, 25x132 ft, dated Oct. 15, 1888 (G. Sandin to G. E. Dahlquist)	700
Ingleside av, 96 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 96x115 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1888 (estate of J. Johnston to H. E. R. Wood)	2,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 28, Block 8, Garfield, dated Sept. 26, 1888 (H. Hendershott to J. A. Keeney)	$450
Lots 1 to 10, Block 11, Garfield, dated Jan. 9 (J. A. Keeney to J. F. Keeney)	3,500
Lots 1 and 2, Block 2 of e ½, e ½, s e ¼, n w ¼, Sec 34, 40, 13, dated Jan. 9 (E. A. and C. D. McLelland to C. H. Eaton)	4,000
Owasco st, 226 ft e of West Forty-first, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 19, 1888 (J. H. Brewster to H. Bernstein)	450
Forest av, 25 ft n of Greenwood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1886 (L. K. Tenney to G. McClanathan)	1,400

Legitimate life insurance has made decided headway this year in Massachusetts and through all the insurance territory tributary to Boston as an insurance centre. In this respect we are but doing our part in strengthening the great life insurance companies of this country. From all sections an immense business has come to them, and the annual statements now being prepared will shortly disclose the great magnitude of the business that has been done in 1888.

The noticeable peculiarity about the Massachusetts business is the very decided drift away from the assessment insurance companies. The *Advertiser* has no quarrel with those in the ranks of assessment insurance. They often do good work where an honest endeavor is made; their educational influence upon the masses is large, although rather costly to the graduates. Without discussing its causes, however, the fact remains that the assessment associations have lost ground in this State of late.

At the present time there are but three assessment companies doing any large business, and of these two are quite prosperous. There are seven of these associations in the hands of receivers at this time, four of which have collapsed within a few weeks. In several cases it has been bad management, while the downfall in other instances has come from refusal of members to pay increasing assessments. These unfortunate persons who thus learn at their own cost the real nature of insurance contract almost invariably secure policies in level-premium companies. We believe there is no case on record where an assessment company has been able to resume business after a failure. There are four companies in this State which have been in receivers' hands for a long period, with no prospect of ever again doing business.

The level-premium or "old line" companies, as they are often called, long ago found it was a waste of effort to combat the assessment companies. They are not real competitors; the one system is allied banking and coöperation, based upon actuarial science, and the other is usually mere coöperation, and subject to weakness if new members are not forthcoming. It does not take people long to make choice when once the difference is understood, and we believe we are right in attributing the growth of old line life-insurance in this community to a better understanding of the two systems. Naturally the seven receiverships have been instructive object lessons.—*Boston Advertiser.*

DULLNESS IN THE MARKET.

THERE WAS LITTLE TRADING IN WALL STREET STOCKS.

Atchison, However, Picked Up a Little, and Pullman Made Further Advances—Big Railroad Suit in New York—St. Louis Grain Dealers Object to the Increased Rate on Corn—Rumor That an Iron Trust Is Being Formed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Business on the Stock Exchange fell off today considerably, and once more dullness reigned. There were no special features outside of the trading in Atchison and some of the coalers, and the brokers are still waiting for the public to arouse from their lethargy and once more take an interest in speculation. From present indications it would seem as though they had a long and weary wait before them. The action of the Illinois Central directors yesterday afternoon in reducing the semi-annual dividend from 3½ to 2½ per cent and bringing that stock into the line of 5 instead of 7 per cent dividend payers sent the price off one point here and one and a half points in London, where once more they are hard hit. In addition to this rather depressing news reports came from Chicago that some of the roads were again engaged in cutting rates, and this, although it was promptly denied, had its effect in sending prices down. Then, again, there was some fear that the reported action of the Vanderbilts and the Hostetter crowd in pushing the South Pennsylvania scheme would breed serious trouble among the trunk lines. The trunk line people said that everything was harmonious between them, and the Presidents met today to consider the question of modifying the agreement on which the trunk line organization is based, so as to conform to the spirit of the agreement adopted by the Western Presidents at their last meeting. It was decided to leave this matter in the hands of Commissioner Fink and the Executive Committee, but notwithstanding this there were many who believed that the Pennsylvania would not stand any action to build the parallel road, and that if the matter were not dropped there would be war; so that, take it all through, there was nothing that gave vitality to the market, especially as there was an absence of any support. Some of the specialties loomed up again, particularly Pullman, which kept on its upward course and scored a net advance of 1½ points. Manhattan had a lift, and showed a net gain of 1⅝ points. Atchison, for a wonder, was bought, principally, however, to cover shorts, and for the first time in many days the closing quotation showed an increase of 1¼ points over the opening price. About a dozen other stocks showed fractional gains, but about thirty showed losses, the heaviest decrease being 1¾ points in St. Paul preferred.

Concerning the dispatches from Chicago about the alleged cutting, George Gould said today:

"I have been, and am, in constant communication with our people at Chicago and they all declare that they are maintaining the rates; they positively deny that they are doing any cutting. The railroad Presidents are to meet in Chicago Thursday. The agreement arrived at by the railroad Presidents at Mr. Morgan's house does not technically go into effect until all the roads have signed it. We all agreed to abide by it, though, at once. We have signed it and it has been ratified by our Executive Committees. I am assured our people out there are living up to it. I cannot tell when the agreement will be signed by all the roads or what roads have already signed it other than our own."

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.

The Boston, Hartford & Erie Sues the New York & New England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Richard A. Roberts and others, stockholders in the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, brought an action in the Supreme Court of Kings County against the New York & New England Railroad Company, and William T. Hart and Charles B. Clark. The Boston, Hartford & Erie Road, under an act passed and approved in April, 1864, was the owner of a line of railroad in Dutchess County, which it mortgaged March 19, 1866, for $20,000,000 to Berdelle, Dudley & Gregory, trustees and bondholders, to whom Hart, Clark, and one Oliphant (deceased) became successors. Hart, Clark, and Oliphant took possession of the property Aug. 15, 1871, and in 1873, under authority of the mortgage, organized the New York & New England Railroad Company out of the bondholders of the Boston, Hartford & Erie, and attempted to transfer to the New York & New England all the property, estates, and franchises as mortgaged. The action was brought, among other things, to procure a judgment that the mortgage was illegal, unauthorized, and void, and was not and is not a valid lien; that the New York & New England had no authority to receive and take possession of the property and corporate rights of the Boston, Hartford & Erie, and that the action of Hart, Clark, and Oliphant in turning over the property to the former company does not prevent the Boston, Hartford & Erie Company and its stockholders from redemption; that a receiver be appointed; that the amount proper for redemption be ascertained, and that general relief be afforded. A demurrer to the complaint was interposed on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action; that two causes of action have been improperly united, and that the complaint does not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was argued before Judge Cullen of the Supreme Court, who this morning handed down his decision, sustaining the demurrer with costs and giving the plaintiffs leave to amend the complaint on payment of costs.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE RATE.

St. Louis Grain-Dealers Object to the Change by the Union Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The grain-dealers of St. Louis held another meeting on 'Change today to consider the telegraphic announcement that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway would join the Union Pacific in advancing the rate on corn three cents, thus making the differential between Chicago and St. Louis but two cents. The committee appointed last week was instructed to visit Agent Palmer of the Burlington and learn if possible the position that line was going to assume. It was acknowledged that if the two lines combined the result would be disastrous for St. Louis. After some telegraphic correspondence with Chicago Mr. Palmer told the committee that under the agreement with the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific the Burlington would be compelled to accept the rate of the Union Pacific on all freight originating with the Union Pacific. But on corn and freight received at first hands by the Burlington the St. Louis differential of five cents would be maintained. This was cold comfort for the committee, as nearly all the corn in the great fields of Nebraska is handled first by the Union Pacific or its branches and will now go booming into Chicago.

Gen. D. P. Grier, the Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, said: "There is no use denying that the interests of St. Louis will be seriously damaged. The Union Pacific handles all the corn north of the Platte, and that is the best corn that is now coming into this market. South of the Platte the Burlington and the Union Pacific are in competition. If the Burlington carries out its promises it will be a great hurt to St. Louis. I can't say what percentage of the corn now coming here will go to Chicago, but it will be large enough to cripple us badly."

At 12 o'clock tomorrow the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking action on the matter. It is rumored that a general boycott of the Union Pacific will be ordered.

IS HE FORMING A TRUST?

George H. Hull Working Quietly on a Scheme for the Southern Iron Industry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—George H. Hull of this city has been at work for several months arranging a combination among the manufacturers of pig-iron; for what purpose is not clearly known. Mr. Hull is an iron commission merchant, and at present is in New York on business pertaining to the combination. Mr. Howard Tracey, manager of the company and Mr. Hull's associate in his plans, stated that he did not feel at liberty to say much about the combination, but he asserted positively that the chief object was to benefit the iron industry of the South by bringing a great increase of capital. He also declared that the combination would have no effect toward increasing the price of iron to consumers. Other iron dealers here state that so far as they know the scheme originated by Mr. Hull is simply to have furnaces store their products in warehouses under the control of the general custodian, who shall carry the keys and issue receipts for iron stored therein, these receipts to be used for pledges to raise money from the banks. This scheme is pronounced impracticable, however, and the general idea is that Mr. Hull is arranging a trust to fix and control the output of the Southern furnaces.

THE BEARS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

They Hammer Wheat Down Below the Dollar Mark Once More.

The wheat market was but moderately active yesterday up to the last half hour. Then there was excitement enough to satisfy the gallery visitors. Up to 12 o'clock the market fluctuated over a range of ⅜@¼ cent. At $1.00⅛ there appeared to be a peg, which the bears tried vainly to break off. Their efforts, it was said, were aimed at Leopold Bloom, whom they supposed was long a heavy line and who they knew, also, to be one of the fastest runners from a loss on 'Change.

At about a quarter of 1 the bears made their most determined dash. They snapped the peg and broke May a full cent in twenty minutes. Heavy lines of long wheat came out on the break. The bull leaders apparently made no attempt to check it. The close was at 99⅝. This was 1⅛ cents below Tuesday.

Blaine Voted Bayard's Proxies.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—At the annual meeting of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway Company today James G. Blaine presided. The annual report was read, showing the net earnings to be $111,000, as against $60,900 last year. A dividend of 1 per cent was declared, payable March 4. Emmons Blaine represented his brother Walker, whose broken leg prevented his attendance. The old Board of Directors and officers were reëlected, except that William H. Barnum, who resigned, was replaced by Maj. A. K. Shaw. Mr. James G. Blaine voted the proxies of Secretary Bayard and caused some amusement at the meeting. Mr. Blaine also voted the proxy of William H. Barnum. Mr. Blaine said, when asked: "Will you be our next Secretary of State?" "That question could be better answered at Indianapolis."

Pullman to Purchase Atchison Cars.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—It is generally believed here that the Pullman Company will purchase the Atchison's interest in the Pullman cars running over the Atchison system. Jan. 1 the Atchison Company owned a one-half interest in thirty-eight cars, and since that date the number has been largely increased. As the Pullman Company is probably the largest creditor of the Atchison this arrangement will obviate the raising of a considerable sum of money.

BUSINESS IN THE LAW COURTS.

Conditions of Street-Car Transfer Tickets Must Be Obeyed—Notes.

Judge Baker, in the case of Edward L. Twohill vs. The Chicago City Railway Company, in which plaintiff sues for $5,000 because a conductor refused to accept a transfer on which was printed the rule that the ticket must be presented at Thirty-first street and which was offered at Polk street, decides that in accepting the transfer slip Twohill contracted to regard its conditions, which were reasonable and proper; that he could not take advantage of a part of the conditions and disregard the other. If he could disregard the stipulation as to the place of presenting the slip he could also disregard that as to the time of presenting it. Judgment for the defendant was entered.

Judgment Note Law.

In the case of George Nichols against Albert Richmond Judge Baker yesterday delivered an opinion which will interest holders of judgment notes. The decision was on a motion by the defendant to set aside a judgment by confession entered Jan. 15. The judgment note was made payable to the Park National Bank and by the bank indorsed in favor of Nichols. It was for $1,000, with interest, and contained a clause providing for the payment of "—— per cent additional for attorney's fees." After the note was delivered to the bank the blank indicating the per cent to be allowed for attorney's fees was filled by the insertion of the figure "5." This was inserted without Richmond's knowledge or consent, and it was claimed by him that for that reason the judgment was void. Judge Baker sustained the claim.

Notes.

John F. Stinson, a stockholder in the Veterans' Police Patrol Association, filed a bill in the Superior Court Monday against the association and John L. Manning, asking for the appointment of a receiver and a dissolution of the corporation.

S. W. Baldwin was committed to jail for fifty days by Judge Prendergast yesterday for contempt of court in refusing to obey an order of the County Court to support his aged mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who lives at No. 95 South Desplaines street.

Otis S. Corbett, Henry Plessner, and William F. Shaw were arraigned before Judge Tuthill yesterday charged with the burglary of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss' and Cahn, Wampold & Co.'s stores. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were led back to jail. C. D. Taylor, the last of the quartette, was out on bail and was not arraigned.

James H. Rice, a manufacturer of glass, was appointed by Judge Jamieson receiver of Gore's European Hotel, at Clark and Jackson streets, in the suit of James J. Gore against P. H. Heffron. The appointment was by consent of the parties interested. Mr. Rice gave bond in $25,000. His appointment is to last until Gore's suit for an accounting can be tried.

Anton Lestivneck began suit yesterday in the Circuit Court against Charles Williams for $20,000 damages. The evening of July 20 a dispute arose between the two men, who are neighbors. Lestivneck lives at No. 742 North Ashland avenue. Williams drew a knife and cut Lestivneck. For this Williams is now serving a sentence in the County Jail, and this suit is brought to recover civil damages from him.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,176—Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Co. vs. James H. and Agatha R. Ward, George T. Wolz, George T. Gentz, M. and H. L. Silverman, and Lewis Ansher. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $19,000 on property on the north side of West Madison street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. Junius Mulvey, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GRESHAM—385, City of Lake View vs. Case; judgt.—386, Same vs. Same; same.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,446—Phœnix Insurance Co. vs. Robert Holland. Libel, $181.95. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,484—Eagle Paper Co. vs. C. R. Matson et al. Replevin, $700. Tenney, Driggs & Hawley, attys.
120,485—Seipp Brg. Co. vs. Chicago Consolidated Bottling Co. Asst., $12,000. Otto C. Butz, atty.
120,486—Mary Anderson vs. John Nelson. Conf. of judgt., $437.90. Simeon Straus, atty.
120,487—George E. Soper vs. Ida Soper. Bill for divorce. W. H. Sisson, solr.
120,488—Lehigh & Franklin Coal Co. vs. Thomas Donohue. Debt, $900. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
120,489—Thomas C. Taylor, trustee, vs. Carls G. Steinmark et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $975. Louis H. Mitchell, solr.
120,490—Gust Erickson vs. Rebecca Barr et al. Mechanics' lien, $140.09. E. W. Adkinson, solr.
120,491—Ellen Stewart vs. Thomas K. Stewart. Bill for divorce. H. B. Stevens, solr.
120,492—W. L. Duff vs. W. D. Harford. Asst., $500. M. Caruthers, atty.
120,493—Samuel Witkowsky vs. Edward Hende. Sci. fa. to revive judgt. of Jan. 1, 1882. H. S. Goldsmith, atty.
120,494—R. S. Hamilton et al. vs. The Keeler Jewelry Co. Asst., $1,000. Peckham & Brown, attys.
120,495—Albert C. Thorne vs. Alice Thorne. Bill for divorce. James Fanning Latham, solr.
120,496—Mary A. Armstrong vs. Martin A. Armstrong. Bill for divorce. John M. Southworth, solr.
120,497—Karel Blazek vs. Josef Novak. Slander, $1,000. Cross & Collins, attys.
120,498—Clara S. Weaver vs. Thomas Weaver. Bill for divorce. F. C. Day, solr.
120,499—Calumet Paper Co. vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $530.49. Tenney, Driggs & Hawley, attys.
120,500—William Berck vs. John Henley et al. Bill for partition. Otto C. Butz, solr.
120,501—K. G. Schmidt vs. Carl Zernitz et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. Vocke & Storck, solrs.
120,502—E. F. Thomas vs. Central Coal Co. of Springfield. Appeal.
120,503—Bill. Suppressed.
120,504—Lewis Hornthal et al. vs. S. F. Champion. Asst., $1,000. Towne, Trumbull & Towne, attys.
120,505—Same vs. John B. Lanyon. Same, $1,000. Same attys.
120,506—The George A. Weiss Malting & Elevator Co. vs. B. Swiersy et al. Asst., $1,000. Francis Lackner & S. C. Eastman, attys.
120,507—Same vs. J. F. Buehrer et al. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.
120,508—Same vs. Herman Fink et al. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.
120,509—Catherine Lavelle vs. John Lavelle. Bill for separate maintenance. Hynes & Dunne, solrs.
120,510—W. J. Quan & Co. vs. James Phelan. Conf. of judgt., $222.10. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.
120,511—Asst. Suppressed.
120,512—Emma J. White vs. Richard White. Bill for divorce. Barnett & Williams, solrs.
120,513—Charles F. Julian vs. A. M. Mangson. Asst., $800. Peckham & Brown, attys.
120,514—Alfred de Luze vs. Julius Berr. Asst., $3,000. Same attys.
SUPPRESSED MONDAY—120,443—Emanuel Brunswick vs. Charles Brunswick. Case, $700, and capias. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
120,471—Oliver A. Pease vs. William Haythorn. Bill for specific performance. L. S. Parks, solr.
120,472—John F. Stinson vs. Veterans' Police Patrol et al. Bill for receiver, etc. John D. Adair, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—7,254, Max Jacobi et al. vs. Christian Gebrkins; judgt., $252.24.—2,454, W. D. Adams et al. vs. James A. Herne; judgt., $272.48.—2,585, Nathan Mears et al. vs. John Maher; judgt., $389.63.—4,505, Dietrich Roes vs. Henry Hess; judgt., $450.
JUDGE ALTGELD—2,911, Noyes vs. Hulse; judgt., $734.96.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—775, Page vs. Mut. B. & L. Assn.; decr. sale.—1,941, Commonwealth B. & L. Assn. vs. Szofronski; same.—1,848, Sherwin vs. Johnson; same.—1,850, Kearney vs. Crabb; decr.—2,040, Bauermeister vs. Freund; decr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

70,991—Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Amelia M. Parker. Appeal.
70,992—Fredericka Brose vs. John Brose. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Henry McClary, solr.
70,993—Daniel W. Young vs. The National Improvement Co. and Eugene E. Prussing. Petition for mech.'s lien. Hendricks & Robinson, attys.
70,994. Bill. Suppressed.
70,995—Oscar P. Sisson vs. Josephine E. Sisson. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. W. Coombs, solr.
70,996—John W. Stolz & Co. vs. J. H. Gutches. Asst., $500. D. W. C. Castle, atty.
70,997—Bernard Conlan vs. Patrick and Maggie Clancy. Appeal.
70,998—Anton Lestivneck vs. Charles Williams. Trespass, $20,000. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys.
70,999—J. H. Dewey Furniture Company vs. F. Cogswell. Appeal.
71,000—Maria G. Pinther vs. Henry O. Pinther. Bill for divorce for cruelty. F. H. Trude, solr.
71,001—A. S. Tyler et al. vs. Frank V. Newell and E. L. Ferguson. Appeal.
71,002—Anna Schroder vs. Edmund Schroder. Bill for divorce for desertion. Charles Werno, solr.
71,003—Joseph S. Dawson vs. Frederick N. and Eliza A. Mills. Appeal.
71,004—Philip M. Altman vs. Union Stock-Yards & Transit Co. Case, $800. E. W. Adkinson, atty.
71,005—Nora Jones vs. City of Chicago. Case, $20,000. William W. Case, atty.
71,006—Lewis Erbstein vs. James Egan. Case, $25,000. John Moffitt, atty.
71,007—J. Scott Johnson vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $25,000. Furthmann & Fitch, atty.
71,008—Frank B. Reynolds vs. C. R. Matson, D. J. and J. J. Davis. Replevin, $250. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.
71,009—D. T. D. Mathews vs. City of Chicago. Case, $1,000. Paul Brown, atty.
SUPPRESSED SATURDAY—70,961—Herman Vollmer vs. William Beier. Attch., $700. E. M. Ehrlich, atty.
70,964—Alice J. Fenner vs. Harry B. Fenner. Bill for separate maintenance for desertion. F. W. Combs, solr.
70,966—Annie Coyne vs. J. H. Norton and A. E. Merell. Bill to restrain foreclosure of chattel mortgage. Lewis D. Webster, solr.
SUPPRESSED MONDAY—70,973—The World Pastime Exposition Co., use Edward R. Jewett, vs. Bartholomae & Burgweger Brew. Co. Asst., $325,000. C. H. Aldrich, atty.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE GRINNELL—5,418, King et al. vs. City of Chicago; judgt., $2,000.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,367, Wilson Ames vs. Abigail R. Ames; decr. divorce for adultery.—1,278, Isadore S. Tuttle vs. Clarence M. Tuttle; decr. divorce for desertion.

County Court—New Suit.

8,037—John W. Riggs, hats and caps, to Edward G. Fish, assignee. Volt. assignt. Assets $10,000, liabilities $17,000. Payne & Porter, attys.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Nos. 153 and 157 to 160, inc.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of admiralty calendar.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 2,592, 2,597, 2,598, 2,603, 2,610, 2,489, 2,612, 2,614, 2,615, 2,623, and 2,624.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes. No. 2,378 on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,001 and 737. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 47, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, and 53. No. 44 on hearing.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 13, 11, 14, 15, and 16. No case on hearing.
JUDGE BAKER—Term Nos. 1,449, 1,506, 1,921, 1,890, 1,922, and 1,925. No case on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 3,054, 3,046, 2,617, 3,058, 3,064, 3,074, 3,075, 3,076, and 3,078. No case on trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 1,712, 2,406, 1,421, 1,863, 2,486, 2,488, 2,493, 2,494, and 2,502. No. 2,215 on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 20, 22, 23, and term Nos. 588 and 1,108. No. 18 on hearing.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Cases from Judge Grinnell. No case on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Curtis.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 501 on trial.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 146 on trial.

United States Supreme Court Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted today in the Supreme Court of the United States:

1,076. Stutsman Company, appellant, vs. Charles S. Wallace et al. Writ of certiorari awarded.

181. Benjamin Richardson et al., appellants, vs. Ashbel Green et al., trustees. 947. Thomas M. Nelson et al., appellants, vs. Ashbel Green et al., trustees. 1,027. Thomas M. Nelson, appellant, vs. Ashbel Green et al., trustees. 1,074. Daniel E. Sickles et al., appellants, vs. Ashbel Green et al., trustees. Motion to postpone hearing when these cases are reached until decision on motion to dismiss denied, and motion to dismiss ordered for hearing at the arguments on the merits.

590. John Glenn, trustee, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Taussig et al.; order of publication granted.

342. L. N. Young et al., appellants, vs. E. B. Knight, administrator, etc.; order of publication granted and writ of certiorari awarded.

169. P. L. Kimberly, appellant, vs. Charles D. Arms et al.; argument continued by Mr. Samuel Griffith for appellant and by Mr. Thomas W. Sanderson and Mr. Stevenson Burke for appellee, and concluded by A. W. Jones for appellant.

171. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Abel Dennison. 172. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Joseph T. Sanger. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dismissed with costs pursuant to tenth rule.

134. The Eastern Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States. Argument commenced by Mr. A. J. Willard for the appellant.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

David Ingle vs. John W. Norrington. Pike C. C. Case ordered reinstated.
Kate C. Cook vs. Mary C. Walling. Floyd C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.
John W. Plunket et al. vs. Dayton R. Black. Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Berkshire, J.
Peter Kurtz vs. Mahlon T. Sumption. Randolph C. C. Reversed. Elliott, J.
Jacob Pursley vs. Andrew J. Wikle. Howard C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.
Central Union Telephone Company vs. Ex rel. Susana B. Falley. Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed. Olds, J.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed by the Supreme Court today:

A. Fernback, appellant, vs. City of Waterloo; affirmed.
Robert M. Henderson, trustee, etc., appellant, vs. Laura G. Robinson, admr., etc., et al.; reversed.
Jane Wanstaff, appellant, vs. Louisa County; affirmed.
G. W. Hawk & Co. vs. John Evans and H. H. Roadifer, appellants; reversed. Opinion by Rothrock, Reed dissenting.
Jean Beith, appellant, vs. Eliza Beith; affirmed.
F. M. Ryan vs. D. Heenan, appellant; reversed.
J. J. Ryman vs. M. W. Lynch; affirmed.
C. S. Barre, appellant, vs. Council Bluffs Insurance Company; affirmed.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

William Mander, to erect a two-story and flats building, 21x34 feet, at No. 159 Burling street, to cost $1,600.

William Ruehl, to erect three three-story stores and flats buildings, 75x76, at No. 350 West Fourteenth street, to cost $15,000.

Christian Otterson, to erect a two-story store and flats building, 24x80, at No. 734 West Division street, to cost $5,000.

F. J. Wilkie, to erect a two-story flats building, 21x54, at No. 245 Jay street, to cost $3,100.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.
We are now receiving a large assortment of the following pianos, in French Walnut, Butternut, Mahogany, and Rosewood casings.
DECKER & SONS PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
We challenge comparison with any piano in the market in workmanship, tone, and durability.
AND ASK NO FANCY PRICES.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS.
AT LOW PRICES ON PAYMENTS.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
PIANOS TO RENT—also tuned and repaired.
BARGAINS IN PIANOS
Of Standard Make, little used.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

TWO CHICKERING SQUARE.
ONE STEINWAY BABY GRAND.
ONE STEINWAY SQUARE.
ONE WEBER BABY GRAND.
All in fine condition and will be sold at a bargain. Our assortment is the largest in the Northwest, consisting of
CHICKERING, COLBY, SCHUBERT, BAUS & CO., GABLER, BOSTON PIANO CO., and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

DECKER BROS.' MATCHLESS PIANOS.
Have a rich, velvety smoothness of tone which blends perfectly with and sustains the voice, and a delicate elasticity of touch and adjustment of action more nearly approaching the grand piano than attained by any other upright.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

$10 DOWN AND $6 MONTHLY BUYS AN ELegant new upright piano. Call and see prices. Open evenings.
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276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AMONG THE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS ARE
2 fine Decker Bros., 2 Hallet & Davis, 1 Haines Bros., 2 Arion, 1 H. M. Higgins, 1 J. M. Young, 2 Estey & Camp, 1 Bradbury, 1 Steck, and 3 Estey; all in fine condition. Call on us before purchasing.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN'S UNEQUALED PIANOS, with "Mason & Hamlin's patent stringer"—A few of these superb instruments, which have been slightly used, but fully equal to new, at reduced prices. One second-hand Mason & Hamlin organ, two manual pedal base, at a great bargain. Discontinued styles of Mason & Hamlin organs from $40 upwards. 149 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Tone and durability unsurpassed; pianos rented and exchanged; manufacturers' prices; time payments.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs.,
237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

$10 DOWN, $7 PER MONTH, WILL BUY A new upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

6 BIG BARGAINS IN NEW "STULTZ & Bauer" upright pianos, 2 slightly used at concerts, 1 soiled at exposition, 1 case scratched in transportation, 2 left over from fire sale, somewhat smoked, but all fancy cases, seven and one-third octave cabinet grands. CHICAGO MUSIC CO.,
148 and 150 Wabash-av.

A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, SLIGHTLY checked in case finish, only $195, worth $350; guaranteed for five years; only one of the kind we have. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
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SHONINGER PIANOS.
CASH—MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—TIME. New pianos rented; rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos, $50, $75, $100. Easy payments.
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STEINWAY PIANO—LARGE HANDSOME case, 3 pedals, nearly new.
$275—CASH OR PAYMENTS.
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$175 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO used but little; fully warranted; a big bargain. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JULIA M. PERRYICK, OR THOSE knowing her address, will hear something to her advantage by addressing R S 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NELLIE GRAHAM, WHO LIVED with W. A. Mitchener, send address immediately. HARRY.

PERSONAL—BRIGHT EYES: LETTER YOU sent N. Y. was forwarded and fell into folks' hands; don't know your address; send it to Palmer or same place you addressed me last time here. HARRY.

PERSONAL—MAUD: EVERYTHING IS ALL O. K.; will come if wanted; give me an address. M. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—JAN. 21, DARK CHESTNUT horse; short legs, heavy body, about 15 hands high, weight about 1,150 pounds; hind legs white about half way to the knees, long pointed tail, black; heavy black mane, small white spot on forehead, very broad chest; trots; quiet; heavy; hangs his tongue out of mouth on the right side when driving; 7 years old. $25 reward if horse is returned to (no questions asked) ZEECK & WYAND,
2504 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single rooms with board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT, WARM suite and other rooms, with board.

316 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE SQUARE room with board for two; parlor floor, fronting lake; unexceptionable references.

1616 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board; all modern conveniences.

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2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman.

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE AND other rooms; second floor; superior board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—SQUARE AND SINGLE rooms, elegantly furnished, with best board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms; excellent table board; only a few boarders taken. Best city references. Those desirous of a pleasant, home-like place at reasonable rates it will pay to investigate.

3138 FOREST-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ALcove, east front, second floor, or two connecting rooms, with board.

North Side.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board.

144 LINCOLN-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED; good table; warm rooms; gas and bath; transients taken.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF TWO, three, or five rooms; also two large front rooms, with hot and cold running water; also single rooms, with board; references.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—CHOICE AND COMFORTABLE single and double rooms, with board; moderate, home comforts; also table board.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED DOUBLE parlors, also single rooms, with board.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—LOVELY DOUBLE ROOM to rent with board.

378 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms with good board.

West Side.

857 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO PLEASANTLY furnished rooms to rent, with board; private family.

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WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

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FOR LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION; N. E. cor. Ashland-av. and Monroe-st., 61x154 feet; plans for proposed building can be seen at office.
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PERSONAL—AFTER YOU HAVE TESTED EVERY quack nostrum, catch-penny patent medicine, humbug, and doctor, only to grow older and worse, send me your address on a postal and be convinced that Vitæ-Ore will do that which no man's made drug nostrum can. That to all else you have taken it stands as the sunlight stands to the electric, chalk and water stands to pure milk. I seek to reach only intelligent people who know that health is only obtainable from natural remedies, that resupplies natural losses from disease, overexertions, worries, sorrows, and cures old age loss of vitality. It is the most powerful of all of nature's natural restoratives. It is no medicine made of drugs or compounded by man. Every honest physician who learns of it commends it. Every quack who thrives on man's protracted ills condemns it. You owe it to yourself, family, and friends to investigate. Address or call on THEO. NOEL,
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PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlor of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—SANCHEZ & HOYA, WHOLESALE and retail cigars, have removed from 169 Madison-st. to Jackson-st. and Pacific-av., op. Board of Trade.

PERSONAL—MISS PHILLIPS, MANICURE treatment; 50 cts.; Argyle; 9 Jackson-st., Flat 12.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE GUARANTEES SATISfaction on all his work. Gives bond. Address O 150, Tribune office.

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AT LAST WE HAVE FOUND THE ONLY RELIAble oracle in the city! Would you know the future? We recommend all to consult Mrs. Franks on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, removals, and speculations of all kinds; can advise all in trouble of body, mind, and estate; causes the single to marry, and the married to be contented; ladies special attention; charms and talismans; brings the separated together, removes evil influence, jealousy; gives to all the nervous and depressed a better condition; locates disease and cures at once; electric, magnetic, and other remedies; when to make profitable investments; is also a palmetrist; advertises nothing but what she can do, and succeeds where all others fail; three questions by mail, 25 cents in stamps.
MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av.

ALL MAY SEND 25C IN STAMPS AND ASK 3 questions of future events to MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av. Inclose addressed envelope for reply by return mail. State date of birth and sex.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between George E. Riddiford, W. H. Riddiford, George Riddiford, and Arthur B. Riddiford, under the firm name of G. E. Riddiford & Sons, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Riddiford Bros., under the firm name of Riddiford Bros., who are authorized to collect all outstanding claims due the old firm, and who assume all the old firm's indebtedness. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1889.
W. H. RIDDIFORD,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—A DIAMOND STUD ABOUT ONE-half carat, pure white, cost $[illegible]; will sell for $[illegible]. Address O 1[illegible], Tribune office.

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Bookkeepers and Cl[erks].

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIA[BLE] man as bookkeeper. Reference ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ... 30 years as bookkeeper or to take ... 12 years' active business experience; ... erences; salary moderate to start wit[h] ... 38 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG M[AN] ... position in grocery store; underst[ands] ... ness fairly; speaks English and Ge[rman] ... afraid to work. Best of references.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALES[MAN] ... long experience on the road, acquai[nted] ... agricultural implement business, will ... reliable house; references furnished ... office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, [etc.]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACH[MAN] ... first-class groom and driver; comp[etent] ... ful. O 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPER[IENCED] ... glish coachman. No. 1 references.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOU[NG MAN] ... years of age in an architect or any ... office. Address A. BROWN, Box 1072.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUYE[R or man]ager in a retail house by thorough ... notion man with 17 years' experience ... ences. O 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOR[OUGHLY ca]pable young married business-m[an] ... years' experience, now holding position ... sires to change. O 189, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN E[XPERIENCED] business man a place of trust ... character and antecedents will bear cl[ose] ... Address J. H. M., Room 710, 138 Jackson.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS STEN[OGRAPHER] ... typewriter, and general assistant ... reference. Address O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEN[OGRAPHER] and typewriter, by well educated la[dy] ... perience; references from last employ[er] ... une office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS ... stantly supplied from our special d[epartment] ... of experienced, also inexperienced ... stenographers: a few having their o[wn] ... First National Bank Building, Mr. & M[rs.] ...

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SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORE[D] ... do second or general house work. ... erence. Apply at 3317 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOO[D] ... general housework in an American fa[mily] ... 34; South Side preferred. City referen[ces] ... O 175, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A Y[OUNG] ... spectable girl; general housework in ... private family. B. BUTLER, 259 West ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWE[GIAN] ... for general housework. Reference ... Centre-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR ... for general housework. 3121 Cottage ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ... girls, one for light housework, the o[ther] ... eral housework. 136 Oak-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVAT[E] ... for general housework by Danish ... Jackson-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR ... housework for small family. 300 Th...

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPE[TENT] ... to do housework in a respectable ... Reference. Address 2916 La Salle-st. ... days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SCOTCH ... private family or laundress. 141 26th-...

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPET[ENT] ... in private family. Best of references ... at 40 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH ... aged woman as cook. Has good ref[erences] ... Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MI[DDLE-AGED] Swedish woman who understands ... 4718 Wentworth-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH ... general housework in small family. ... Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FO[R] ... work or laundry work in a private fam[ily] ... Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPET[ENT] ... as cook or laundress in a private fa[mily] ... erence. Address 2544 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMB[ER] ... and waiting in first-class boarding-hou[se] ... R C 14, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTA[BLE] ... in good family for sewing or housew[ork] ... Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR ... family domestics of all nationalities ... SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT ... 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADIS[ON].

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETEN[T] ... help for families and hotels. West ... Employment Bureau, 21 Warren-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COMPE[TENT] ... man second girl, also German gener[al] ... references. Mrs. VAN DUZER, 88 South ... second door north of Madison.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY W[HO] ... ist; object, to learn the business; an[d] ... bookkeeper. Address O 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LA[DY] ... vate family or sewing. O 49, Tribune ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG L[ADY] ... to St. Louis—line of goods to sell on ... O 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HE[LP].

Bookkeepers and Cler[ks].

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKE[EPER;] salary $14 per week. Answer, stating ... references, whether married or single, ... residence. O 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED REA[L ESTATE] office, an experienced man, with re[ferences,] capable of taking charge of and working ... partment; parties must have experience ... apply. Address for three days O 52, Trib...

WANTED — AN ASSISTANT BOO[KKEEPER;] must be rapid and accurate. Apply ... H. WOLF, 250 East ...

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND TI[MEKEEPER] by a contractor, builder, and manufa[cturer;] ... erence required. O 38, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAIL[ORING] ... salesmen with established t[rade] ... West to represent large Eastern house; ... pensation to right party. Address O 111, ...

WANTED—TWO MEN OF EDUCA[TION and] good address to sell the automatic ... Address O 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE WILL ... right parties from $10 to $20 per we[ek] ... our goods to grocers, druggists, and priv... ... Send $1 for outfit and be first in the field ... General agent for Chicago. Address Cl... ... Cannonsburg, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A MAN O[F] ... to sell a good specialty to manufact[urers] ... lishments in city; also resident salesm[en] ... large places throughout the West. O 144, ...

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO LIV[ES on] North Side; good penman; wages ... O 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE BOY, 16 Y[EARS] ... in drug store. 1558 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—CUTTER—GRADUATE ... Cleveland Cutting School preferred. ... S. LEACH, Medina, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JEW[ELRY re]pairer. Must come well recommen[ded.] ... S. HYMAN & CO., ...

WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED ... thoroughly understands forcing ve[getables] ... der glass and capable of running a forc... ... ler him in that department; must be sob[er, indus]trious; also wanted a florist, sober and ... young man with good knowledge of ge... ... house work, and has a chance for ... others need to apply. Address O 171, Tr...

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK ... isher for blank and printed wo[rk.] ... CLARKE & COURTS, Galveston, Texas.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRAFT[SMAN] who understands taking off quantit[ies in all de]partments of building. O 42, Tribune off...

WANTED—"CUSTOM CUTTER"— ... of Rude's Cleveland Cutting Scho[ol.] ... Address L. T. FURNAS, Lima, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRAUGH[TSMAN] once in architect's office. 85 W... ... Rooms 43 and 44.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND TH[OROUGHLY] competent practical canvasser wa[nted to can]vass, employ others, and systematically ... go for an entirely new book, by one ... known and most popular authors in ... magnificently illustrated book at low ... sells at sight. Excellent terms, exclu[sive territory,] and a rare opportunity for the right man ... need apply. State experience and facilit[ies.] ... References to "BOOK," P.-O. Box 672, ... Also other large cities still vacant.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY ... ble man in your county. No experie[nce] ... permanent position for three years. Sal[ary] ... each year. Light, easy, genteel business ... vanced for salary, advertising, etc. L... ... facturers in our line. Inclose 2-cent ... Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinna...

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, RELIA[BLE MEN] with city references, for out-do... ... C. F. ADAMS, 41 State-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE A[GENCY of] our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weig... ... retail price $35; other sizes in propor[tion;] ... chance and permanent position. These ... demand never before supplied by other ... lies, as we are not governed by the Safe ... ALPINE SAFE CO., C...

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN ... per week with our goods easier ... month in other lines; we surprise good ... liberal terms and practical plan; $5 samp[le] ... from anywhere and learn the art of m... ... Merrill Mfg. Co., over 185 Franklin-st., C...

WANTED—A GOOD SASH AND BL[IND] ... estimate from plans, etc. Addre[ss] ... une office.

WANTED—FEMALE H[ELP].

Bookkeepers and Cle[rks].

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS BO[OKKEEPER] and cashier in retail grocery and ... Reference required. South side lady p[re]ferred ... by mail. 3144 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man as bookkeeper. Reference given. H N 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AGED 30 years as bookkeeper or to take charge of office; 12 years' active business experience; first-class references; salary moderate to start with. Address G, 88 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A position in grocery store; understands the business fairly; speaks English and German; is not afraid to work. Best of references. Q 152, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH long experience on the road, acquainted with the agricultural implement business, will travel for any reliable house; references furnished. O 37, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class groom and driver; competent and useful. O 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED English coachman. No. 1 references. O 50, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years of age in an architect or any other drawing office. Address A. BROWN, Box 1072, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUYER OR MANager in a retail house by thorough dry goods and notion man with 17 years' experience. Good references. O 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY CApable young married business-man of eleven years' experience, now holding position of trust; desires to change. O 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business man a place of trust or as manager; character and antecedents will bear closest scrutiny. Address J. H. M., Room 710, 136 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN evenings from 7 till 10, or later if necessary. Address O 174, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter by young lady of good education; one who can be depended upon for punctuality and thorough work. Address O 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and general assistant in office. Good reference. Address O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, by well educated lady; office experience; references from last employer. O 180, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS INstantly supplied from our special dictation class, of experienced, also inexperienced yet accurate stenographers: a few having their own machines. First National Bank Building, MR. & MRS. HANNA.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL TO do second or general house work. First-class reference. Apply at 3317 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in an American family; wages $4; South Side preferred. City references. Address O 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG REspectable girl; general housework in a nice small private family. B. BUTLER, 259 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. References. 119 North Centre-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR IRISH GIRLS for general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one for light housework, the other for general housework. 136 Oak-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework by Danish girl. 527 West Jackson-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for small family. 300 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do housework in a respectable small family. Reference. Address 2916 La Salle-st. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SCOTCH COOK IN private family or laundress. 141 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in private family. Best of references. Please call at 40 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH MIDDLE-aged woman as cook. Has good reference. 3708 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED Swedish woman who understands English. Call 4718 Wentworth-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 3456 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR SECOND work or laundry work in a private family. 35 East Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY as cook or laundress in a private family. Reference. Address 2344 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER WORK and waiting in first-class boarding-house. Address R C 14, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL in good family for sewing or housework. O 148, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT FEMALE help for families and hotels. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., cor. Paulina-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COMPETENT GERman second girl, also German general girl. City references. Mrs. VAN DUZER, 88 South Paulina-st., second door north of Madison.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY WITH FLORist; object, to learn the business; am experienced bookkeeper. Address O 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY IN PRIvate family or sewing. O 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY GOING to St. Louis—line of goods to sell on commission. O 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; SALary $14 per week. Answer, stating experience, references, whether married or single, and place of residence. O 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE office, an experienced man, with references, capable of taking charge of and working up rent departments; parties must have experience or need not apply. Address for three days O 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be rapid and accurate. Apply:
H. WOLF, 259 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND TIMEKEEPER by a contractor, builder, and manufacturer. Reference required. O 38, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORS' TRIMming salesmen with established trade in the West to represent large Eastern house; liberal compensation to right party. Address O 111, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO MEN OF EDUCATION AND good address to sell the automatic bank punch. Address O 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE WILL PAY TO right parties from $10 to $20 per week for selling our goods to grocers, druggists, and private families. Send $1 for outfit and be first in the field. Wanted—General agent for Chicago. Address CLARK & CO., Canonsburg, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A MAN OF ABILITY to sell a good specialty to manufacturing establishments in city; also resident salesmen in other large places throughout the West. O 144, Tribune.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES ON THE North Side; good penman; wages at present $3. O 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE BOY, 16 YEARS OLD, in drug store. 1558 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—CUTTER—GRADUATE OF RUDE'S Cleveland Cutting School preferred. Address O. S. LEACH, Medina, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JEWELRY REpairer. Must come well recommended.
S. HYMAN & CO., 127 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands forcing vegetables under glass and capable of running a force of men under him in that department; must be sober and industrious; also wanted a florist, sober and industrious; young man with good knowledge of general greenhouse work, and has a chance for promotion; no others need to apply. Address O 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOK FINisher for blank and printed work. Address CLARKE & COURTS, Galveston, Texas.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN, ONE who understands taking off quantities for all departments of building. O 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—"CUSTOM CUTTER"—GRADUATE of Rude's Cleveland Cutting School preferred. Address L. T. FURNAS, Lima, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN AT once in architect's office. 86 Washington-st., Rooms 43 and 44.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent practical canvasser wanted to canvass, employ others, and systematically work Chicago for an entirely new book, by one of the best known and most popular authors in America. A magnificently illustrated book at low price, which sells at sight. Excellent terms, exclusive control, and a rare opportunity for the right man. No novices need apply. State experience and facilities, and send references to "BOOK," P.-O. Box 672, New York. Also other large cities still vacant.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY A RELIAble man in your county. No experience required; permanent position for three years. Salary increased each year. Light, easy, genteel business. Money advanced for salary, advertising, etc. Largest manufacturers in our line. Inclose 2-cent. No postals. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, RELIABLE MEN, with city references, for out-door positions. C. F. ADAMS, 41 State-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 pounds; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent position. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool.
ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 105 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD SASH AND BLIND MAN TO estimate from plans, etc. Address O 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS BOOKKEEPER and cashier in retail grocery and meat market. Reference required. South Side lady preferred. Answer by mail. 2114 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORTHAND STENOGrapher and typewriter; able to work on books; must be a bright, intelligent girl and willing to work. Address by letter only. "H," 40 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND CALIgraphist; fair speed in both; experienced; temporary position, $8. O 146, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A SMALL private family at Evanston. To one with satisfactory references and competent good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 80 Board of Trade Building between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR COLored girl for general housework. 4521 Woodlawn-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must be good cook and have references. 5534 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—AT 3350 WABASH-AV., COMPETENT German girl for general housework.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, with references; family of three adults. 1413 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COLORED GIRL TO assist in cooking in private boarding-house. 1823 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE AND COMPANION FOR AN invalid lady; wages, $3 per week. Call at 75 Maple-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND GOOD GERMAN female help at 2560 Cottage Grove-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC, WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission; long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

A CHANCE TO INVEST A FEW HUNDRED dollars safely at 6 per cent for a number of years. Address O 179, Tribune office.

BUILDERS WHO HOLD FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, and desire to realize on them, where parties are making monthly payments, can secure loans at low rates. Address O 21, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 LA Salle-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral security.

EXTENSIVE GOLD MINE FOR SALE—
To be sold at public auction by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Halifax, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, that extensive, valuable, and well-equipped Gold Mine known as the Dufferin GOLD MINE situate on the Atlantic coast, about ninety miles east of said city. Daily mail from Halifax. Telegraph office at Salmon River, four miles from the works. Salmon River Harbor never freezes, and is safe and easy of access. The mine embraces 342 areas, each 150x250 feet, all in one block. The entire area measures fifteen hundred feet in width across, and eight thousand five hundred and fifty feet along the lodes. The leases have nearly fourteen years to run, and can at any time be renewed for a period of twenty-one years, upon payment of two dollars per area. Within this area is a belt of veins dipping on each side of an anticlinal. They have been found by tests made on the surface to extend upwards of 4,000 feet. The ore has been partially removed to a depth of 200 feet over a distance of about 700 feet, and to a depth averaging about 70 feet over an additional 1,000 feet in length or thereabouts. The veins are of various width, the largest averaging about ten feet of solid quartz.
This mine was discovered in the autumn of 1880, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1881. It has yielded up to the end of November $1,012 ounces of gold from 64,508 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.
The mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, the power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the mine—a distance of about 4,760 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about fifty feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has thirty-eight stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with the present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty-five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoins them. It is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices, and boarding-houses, sufficient to accommodate a large number of employes.
The mine is owned and has been operated by a partnership, and owing to the death of one of the principal owners it has to be sold to enable his estate to be settled. A good title will be given.
Terms, ten per cent cash, balance within thirty days from day of sale. The deposit to be forfeited in case the purchaser fails to complete the purchase within that time. Further particulars can be had on reference to N. H. MEAGHER, Q. C., Bedford Row, Halifax, or to JAMES DUGGAN & SONS, Auctioneers, Bedford Row.

ENGLISH—PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO LAdies of neglected education; Spanish conversation every Wednesday evening; class forming for French; beginners or those only who have studied with native teachers received for foreign languages. 2218 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums from $500 to $50,000 at lowest current rates; money on hand.
PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at low rates, including one or two sums of $1,000. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, furniture, etc., and on any kind of securities Goods stored and advances made.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

TO LOAN—$10,000 OR $20,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS at 6 per cent; money in hand; no delay.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$30,000 ON BUSINESS PROPERTY centrally located. O 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 3 YEARS ON IMPROVED PROPerty, Highland Park; ample security. LAUDER, Room 24, 115 Monroe.

WANTED—$6,000 ON 80 ACRES IN CALUMET region. Address H E 92, Tribune office.

WE CAN SHOW YOU NET PROFIT BEFORE Sept. 1 of $30,000 on $9,000 cash; real estate security. O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 LOAN ON 40 ACRES OF LAND in Calumet region, railroad either side of land; value $40,000; liberal commission and interest. Address H E 91, Tribune office.

$1,000, $2,500, $3,000, OR $5,000 TO LOAN ON city real estate.
W. M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Block.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState; sums to suit, money on hand, no delay. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN, AT 5 PER CENT, IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; principals preferred; commission moderate. O 155, Tribune.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., Room 615, 218 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES AND MULES at J. S. Cooper's Union Stock-Yards stable every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. during year. Parties having horses to dispose of must have them on premises day before sale. City parties desiring information call at 174 Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED, IN OPEN OR BOX stalls, clay floors, tame barn hay; twelve years' experience; railroad station on the farm. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

FOR SALE—STYLE AND SPEED, STANDard bred pacing mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high; can pace in 30; also cutter, road cart, harness, blankets, etc. Address O 48, Tribune office.

17 HORSES FOR SALE, CASH OR PAYments. Feed store. 3838 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, SOUND, THAT lady can drive, for cash. Address O 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, scarcely soiled, as good as new; cost $550; no reasonable offer refused; can be seen at 348 Wabash-av.

CALL AND SEE BARGAINS IN SECONDhand rockaways, carriages, and sleighs, taken in exchange for new work.
H. J. EDWARDS & SONS,
292 and 294 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE LIGHT SPEED AND Portland sleigh. 49 E. Twelfth-st. M. COLLINSON.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS ARE DOING WELL HANDLING OUR line of holiday goods. Call and see us. JNO. GATELY & CO., 187 Washington-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENT OF GOOD ADDRESS and appearance to solicit orders for our "Star Cones," an absolutely indispensable article for ladies. Business is respectable, profits large, and sells readily. Address Sheres Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81 AND 83 East Van Buren-st. Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,250—2-STORY BRICK STORE AND flat on business street, paying over 15 per cent; fine investment. 79 Thirty-fifth-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—
Chance for a builder—2 lots on Langley-av., near 43d-st., and one lot on State-st., near 34th-st. Will sell without pay down and furnish money to help improve.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND CENTRE, ON Lake-av., a modern 8-room stone-front house, bath, cemented cellar, furnace, etc.; lot has 26 feet frontage, fronts east, affording fine view of the lake; neighborhood the very best; price $6,850; cash or on terms as easy as paying rent; this is a rare opportunity and will bear investigation.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE location on Calumet-av., southeast corner of 30th-st.; can be bought at a bargain if taken soon.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30X100 FEET, W. FRONT, ON CALUmet-av., near 32d-st., below the market; must be sold at once. B. PHILPOT & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., 75X150 FEET just south of Thirtieth-st.; will sell all or part; price a bargain if taken this week.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPerty, 150x150 feet, on Madison-av., between 50th and 51st-sts., at $100 per foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-AV., NEAR OAKLAND station, east front, 10-room house, 50-foot lot; price $10,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW VALUE; PRAIRIE-AV., CORner residence, 40x85, lot 70x135, near 31st.; owner going to Europe; must be sold. Address A. B., 94 Washington-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENT FOR $14,000.
Dearborn-st., near 22d, new 4-story brick flats; rental $1,500; price $14,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., SOUTH OF 39TH-ST.—Substantial 2-story, cellar and attic 10-room frame residence, with all conveniences; lot 50x200; price $16,000; might take in part exchange smaller residence in same locality.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOCATION—30 x124 feet on Forest-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.; a decided bargain at $110 per foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
FORTY-THIRD-ST.
South front, near Drexel-boulevard, two most desirable lots, 180 feet deep; price per foot, $100; a good investment.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES—GRAND BOULEvard, Vincennes-av., 40th, 41st, and 42d-sts, $4,500, $5,000 to $10,000. See us before you buy.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, twelve rooms, all modern improvements, with good brick barn. Apply on premises, 2969 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON WABASH-AV., JUST south of Baker's Theatre; an excellent business lot at a bargain. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE, ALmost new, with modern improvements, lot 50x160.
R. P. WALKER, Room 2, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR WABASH-av., 50x90; with fine 4-story and basement building, covering whole ground and alley all round; $65,000. O'DWYER & BREWSTER, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT THE PRICE THE ground is worth, a 10-room house, east front, on the best part of Michigan-av.; in thorough repair; very desirable for either an investment or occupancy. THOMAS H. HULBERT, 86 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BEST SUBDIVISION IN THE MARket today is Clyde, on Ogden-av., between 26th and 31st-sts., where C., B. & Q. and Illinois Central cross; fare 7c; this is not a piece of naked prairie, but a pleasant, homelike village, 30 feet higher than Western-av.; lots, $200 to $350; monthly payments. FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 5 and 7 room apartments; good location; only $4,500. WRIGHT & TURNER, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON PAVED STREETS near Madison and Van Buren-st. cars, $50 to $65 per foot, corners included.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPerty on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 605 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM MODERN STONE-FRONT houses on Warren-av.; easy terms.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FLAT BUILDING; has furnaces, etc.; pays $55 a month.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES, FRAME HOUSES, stone houses, brick flats, frame flats, stone flats, and stores; also lots, cheap lots, good lots, and lots on easy terms. Call and see if we cannot suit you.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 118 Dearborn-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON LAFLIN-st., near Polk, at a bargain. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st., Room 34, owner.

FOR SALE—99 W. MADISON-ST., LOT 20X138, 2-story frame building and brick basement. Inquire at 130 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 LOTS NEAR COR. ARMItage and Milwaukee-av.; good title; $1,400. Owner, 161 La Salle-st., Room 75.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK EAST OF GARFIELD Park on Jackson-boulevard, corner of St. Louis-av., 125x142. I am exclusive agent for this fine corner, and will sell all or part of it; south front.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 50 feet front to alley, with old frame improvements; price $15,000. O 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE 2-STORY 6-FLAT BRICK block; equity will pay 15 per cent; must be sold; got to have money; West Side. Address O 142, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK ON OGDEN-AV.; must have money; will sell for less than cost. O 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., EAST OF HOMAN, 25 OR 50 ft. at $10 per foot less than any lot on the street.
M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 632 NORTH HOYNE-AV., NEAR Ewing-place, a very handsome modern 3-story and cellar stone and brick flat building; elegantly finished; all rented. $900; price, if taken now, only $9,700.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 25 or 50x150 to alley; frame buildings; the cheapest piece on the street. M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIdence, just completed, on Washington-boulevard; location and interior finish the very best; at price asked a special bargain. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR JACKSON-st., 48x113; can be secured at a rare bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., 22X125 FEET, near California-av., $95 per foot.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FACTORY SITE, 50X240, ON POLK-ST., running back to Ewing-st.; also a fine corner, 50x 120, same vicinity, at a sacrifice.
O'DWYER & BREWSTER, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON HOMAN-AV., NEAR Douglas-boulevard, at $150 each less than the market price; must be sold; east front.
THOMAS H. HULBERT, No. 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
Northeast corner 18th and Morgan-sts., 3 new 2-story brick stores and flats, well rented; lot 66x108 to alley; easy terms. Look at them and call on
J. P. WHITE & SON,
Room 13, 95 Clark-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., CORNER LOCUST-st., 98x120 feet.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X100, IMPROVED CORNER, RENTing $4,300, for $40,000; 50x100, improved corner, North Wells-st., $15,000; 4-story brick store, 69x150, North Clark-st., $26,000. B. F. HEAD, 143 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—610 DIVISION-ST., 3-STORY STONE front; 4 rooms deep; modern; $13,000.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE TRACT OF land for immediate subdivision in Cook County, situated on the northwest corner of Ashland-av. and Sixty-third-st., and containing forty acres. This is the highest and most beautifully located piece of ground in the Town of Lake. It has half a mile of frontage on Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av., and can readily be retailed within a year at more than 100 per cent profit. For a capitalist or syndicate looking for property to subdivide this is especially desirable. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD.
On Jackson-av., first block east of Cottage Grove-av., between 55th and 56th-sts., 3 lots, 24x106 each; price $2,200 cash for all.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 80 ACRES CORNER 99TH-ST. and Crawford-av., $350 per acre. Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON EAST END-AV., NEAR Jackson Park; big discount for cash this week.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 25 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—15 CHEAPEST LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE—On 55th-st., near Sacramento-av.; easy terms.
WM. PENNY, Room 11, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-PLACE, NEAR OAKLAND School, trains, and cable; new modern 8-room house, now ready; only $4,250; $500 cash and monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 80 ACRES HIGH GROUND, south of 81st-st., east of State; good to subdivide; $1,500 per acre.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN RESIDENCE ON RIDGE-av. in Evanston; electric light, steam heat; cost $25,000; will exchange for city property.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGES FROM $1,400 to $4,000; $100 to $1,000 down, balance monthly. H. W. AMES, Room 26, 94 Washington-st., or 5703 Winter-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, 87TH AND ROBEY-ST., $5,000; 5 acres, 79th and Vincennes-av., $7,500.
CHARLES A. HERTEL & CO.,
195 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—127 FT., CORNER WABASH-AV. AND 46th-st.; 200 ft., corner Prairie-av. and 52d-st.; good investments. McMAHAN & NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—64 ACRES (58 LOTS), 69TH-ST. AND Prairie-av., Park Manor, $22,500 this week. Address O 178, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, 3 LOTS ON Trumbull-av., one block north of Garfield-boulevard, east fronts; these lots will be sold at a bargain. THOMAS H. HULBERT, No. 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK—A FINE 9-ROOM house, all modern conveniences, with lot 35x175, on Kimbark-av., near 57th-st.; price $5,000; this is a bargain; owner wishes to leave the city.
L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST RESIDENCE LOTS SOUTH on Vincennes-av., Bowen-av., and 41st-st., $75 to $100 per foot; 42d-place only $60; water, sewer, gas, Oakland schools, steam trains and cable; easy terms; send for circulars. C. C. LANDT & CO.,
113 Adams-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
—BY—
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD CORNERS,
VINCENNES-AV. CORNERS,
ST. LAWRENCE-AV. CORNERS,
—and—
INSIDE LOTS ON
GRAND BOULEVARD,
VINCENNES-AV.,
CHAMPLAIN-AV.,
AND LANGLEY-AV.

Between 41st-st. and Washington Park.

From $50 to $250 per foot.

ALSO 50-FOOT LOTS

IN THE CHOICEST BLOCK IN HYDE PARK.

Fronting on Grand boulevard,
Vincennes-av.,
Bowen-av.,
and 41st-st.

BUT THREE BLOCKS
FROM COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE AND SUBURBAN TRAINS.

IMPROVEMENTS ALL MADE
AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.

Surrounding property improved with handsome residences.

PRICE $85 PER FOOT AND UPWARD.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS IN THE NEW district of East Chicago, $100; lots on Evans-av., half block from cable, $500, $75 cash, balance 4 years; same on Langley-av.; lots on Cottage Grove-av., $800, worth $1,200; lots on Centre-av., $500; lots on May-st., $475; lots on Aberdeen-st., $475; lots on 55th-st. boulevard, $1,000; lots on Drexel-av., $1,000; $5,000 for new brick, furnished, on 42d-st., bargain. One fine corner, rents for $165 per month, $12,000; will exchange for acres. 10 lots at Park Manor, $4,000; 1,000 acres on South Side, in blocks from 5 acres up; cheap. Also fine brick block on good corner, $22,500; nets 7 per cent. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BUILD RESIDENCE AT KENwood on first-class avenue, near depot and club-house, worth about $16,000, for any one seeking home, for ¼ cash, balance to suit, and have ready by May or June next; lot 50 feet. Call with plans. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 ONE-STORY COTTAGES IN ENglewood, well located, in thorough repair, will be sold very cheap.
THOS. H. HULBERT, No. 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots in South Evanston for a nice residence or business property on the South Side.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
In Corolin's Sub., between 75th and 79th-sts.
In Stone & Klem's Sub., north of 75th-st.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN INVESTMENT AND SPECULAtion combined—The n. e. cor. Vincennes-av. and 43d-st. (opposite Storey mansion); cheap any way, and if "L" road is built will double.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st.,
or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—A FINE 2-STORY house on Maple-st., all modern conveniences, with a good barn; lot 25x125; price $4,000; terms to suit.
L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. NEAR 52D-ST., 4 LOTS each 26 feet front; brick sewer; lake water; near cable cars; 5 cents fare. Apply to the owner,
JOHN P. OLINGER,
106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF SEVEN LOTS ON Sherman-st., just below 51st, east front; will be sold much less than the market value.
THOMAS H. HULBERT, No. 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE A MANUFACtory near Chicago, suitable for most any kind of business; has water and railroad facilities; would take part exchange.
G. C. WHIPPLE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR Hyde Park property. 70 acres at Arlington Heights, near station; will sell all or part.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 50th and 51st-sts., choice residence property, 150x 150 ft., cheap at $100 a foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—READY TO SUBDIVIDE; $200; eastern part Cook County, near two railroads. Room 23 Merchants' Building.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH-east corner 58th-st.; a bargain at $50 per foot.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
10 acres in S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 32, 40, 13, $6,500.
11.75 acres in N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 33, 40, 13.
20 acres in S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, 40, 13.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—10 LOTS, CORNER CHICAGO-av. and W. 48th-st.; L road will pass; Northwestern car shops four blocks away, employing 3,000 men; worth $350 each. McMAHAN & NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., near Parkside Station; $500 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES ON NEW I. C. R. R. branch running west on 33d-st. east of Crawford-av.; a station will be built on land; $1,500 per acre.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING THE new manufacturing company and in the vicinity of the great Stickney purchase, on 71st-st., near the Grand Trunk depot. This property is ripe for subdivision and will be sold at a price to yield a large profit. Land 40 feet above the level of the lake.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—A FINE 2-STORY frame, brick and stone foundation, in two flats of 7 rooms each; house situated on Chestnut-st.; lot 25x 125; price $3,400. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES OF LAND ON ST. JOHN'S River, Fla., 1,700 orange trees, between 500 and 600 bearing; 30 acres under cultivation. Address W. R. PATTERSON, Orange Dale, Fla.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A YOUNG ORANGE AND lemon grove of 70 acres. L. W. ALLEN, Dunedin, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT ON South Side, between 39th and 67th-sts., not over 3 or 4 blocks from I. C. R. R.; would like house to contain 9 or 10 rooms; any one having such a place that they would sell at a reasonable price on monthly payments of about $50 per month address L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR property at Highland Park. Send or call with full description. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 106 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE IN TWO FLATS, southeast, detached, large lot, about $6,000; $3,000 cash, balance good farm. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A LOT IN OR NEAR CHICAGO FOR $1,000 or less; must be a bargain. O 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LUMBER COMPANY WANTS TO purchase for cash 3,000 or more acres of good timber lands; give price and location. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST RESIDENCE SOUTH OF Thirty-fifth-st., east of Calumet-av., that $15,000 cash will buy from owner. Real Estate & Timber Land Investment Co., 196 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR country land, fine hotel with 15 acres ground on Lake Geneva, Wis.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD REAL ESTATE, 5,000,000 extra fine cigars of different grades, prices, and make and in large or small lots.
MATCHETTE & WHITAKER,
Bourbon, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, HIGHLY IMproved, 825 acres, near Chicago; 3 large barns, 3 dwellings, 1 dwelling steam heated; butter factory; fenced and cross fenced. Want Chicago property.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

IMPROVED 80 ACRE FARM, NICE HOUSE, FINE orchard, barns, and outbuildings; all fenced; no incumbrance; will exchange for a house and lot, value $2,000, and pay cash difference; also a house, barn, and 3 lots, full of fruit, in good country town; no incumbrance; will trade for a stock of goods and put in some cash; value, $1,200. What have you for either property? Address O 44, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO EXCHANGE ANY IMPROVED property in Chicago or suburbs for improved farms, clear of incumbrance, from $8,000 to $50,000, call at Thomas & Co.'s Farm Exchange, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 72 and 73 Unity Building; also good securities and city property.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS, TOWN PROPerty, city residence; want stocks of goods; can pay cash difference; will also exchange for Western cattle ranch. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—STONE GRIST MILL, TWO RUN of burrs, with sawmill, 15 acres land, never failing water power, in Iowa, for dry goods, boots and shoes, or hardware worth $4,000. O 177, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUSINESS OR ACRE PROPerty, local securities, $12,000, and West Side residence, $15,000; clear; will assume; give description. Address O 43, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SWAP FOR QUARTER section best land 70 miles south? clear. W. E. BRIGGS, 691 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR good city real estate. O 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY FOR GOOD 160-acre Stephenson County farm; cheap and cash. W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn, Room 26.

30 SUBURBAN LOTS, TWO BLOCKS FROM depot, high and dry. What have you? Address H E 90, Tribune office.

50 LOTS TO EXCHANGE IN PULLMAN. Address H R 95, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL PAY CASH FOR household goods. O 147, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—100 POUNDS BARNHART'S OLD style job fonts and cases, galleys, etc.; never used. Liberal price. Address O 45, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CONFIDENTIAL EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—THE undersigned, of twenty years' practical experience, examines and adjusts complicated books of account and attends to all business of a confidential nature. Best of references. M. A. WEINBERG, 232 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIdences corner of Lake and Oakwood-avs., from $65 to $100 per month; location unsurpassed; possession given at once; rent free to May 1. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SUPERIOR 26 ROOMING HOUSE; full; business centre; respectable couple can clear $100 month by buying furniture; owner soon going to Europe. 23 Merchants' Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE NEW APARTMENT BUILDINGS numbered 322, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 344, and 346 South Wood-st.; three apartments in each building; 1st floor 7 rooms, 2d and 3d floors 8 rooms each; no two fronts are alike; convenient to Harrison-st., Van Buren-st., and Ogden-av. cars; get off at Wood-st. and go south.
Each apartment has electric bell, gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, coal-bin with lock and key, fireplace, and Tennessee marble mantel in parlor, planished copper bath-tub, cast-iron sink, hot water boiler, wainscoted kitchen, new wall paper.
There are no so-called "light-shafts," but EVERY ROOM has a window to the OPEN AIR. All plumbing is PERFECT, with the latest improved ventilation ABOVE THE ROOF.
THERE CAN BE NO IMPURE AIR IN THESE APARTMENTS.
In order to get tenants AT ONCE these apartments are offered at the
GREAT BARGAIN OF $15 PER MONTH
for inside houses and $20.00 per month for corners until May 1, 1889, for any floor. Keys at 322 Wood-st., first flat. Plans can be seen and leases made at 102 Washington-st., Room 6. J. W. HEDENBERG.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLATS, 209 AND 211 West Adams-st., to good tenants. Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts.; best place in city for room renting. Apply to janitor over U. S. Clothing Store.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—"
Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2326 DEARBORN ST.—SIX ROOMS and bath; in good condition; $25.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING—
N. W. cor. Chicago-av. and N. State-st., choice apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms each, with all modern improvements; these flats are now being handsomely papered and will be in perfect condition at very low rental. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast cor. Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen; separate laundry; steam heat and janitor service free. Rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. Apply to W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.; or at office Cass-st. entrance of building from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS DESIRable locality at $12 to $30; concessions to first-class tenants. Inquire HOYT'S Renting Office, 40 Pine-st. Open at all hours.

TO RENT—150 ILLINOIS-ST.—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS and bath; in good condition; $25.
154 Illinois-st., second floor, 5 rooms, $18.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT ON N. CLARK-ST., near Indiana; references required. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—200 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST FLAT, A neat front room, reasonable.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO 5-ROOM flats on Wright-st., cor. 58th.; water, sewer, paved street, etc.; $15 each.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN Buren-st., "The Avon"—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, $4 to $9 per week, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, etc., for light housekeeping; $24; front room, for two, $20. Palmer House Flats, 167 Wabash-av; take elevator. MRS. ELY.

TO RENT—ROOMS THAT ARE NICELY FURnished, kept in the best possible shape, and thoroughly respectable; centrally located; 2 blocks from Palmer House; steam heat and elevator. Dearborn Park Building, 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AT 2252 Wabash-av., furnace heat and gas, $8 to $15 a month.

TO RENT—1918 INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, with hot and cold water; also commodious rear room; handsomely furnished; in a new, modern residence, with every appointment of a first-class house. References given and required.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS; ONE LARGE AND A small room, with or without board. 2213 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A ROOM—NICE PRIVATE FAMILY on South Side, with board if desired. O 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1432 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM comfortably furnished.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT AND OTHER rooms; private family. 2210 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; REAsonable; heat, gas, bath, etc. 349½ Washington-boulevard, top flat.

TO RENT—12 OGDEN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms facing Union Park; reasonable for winter.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room; also other rooms; very desirable. 110 Dearborn-av., up one flight.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished room; warm; modern conveniences; gentlemen; moderate.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. 286 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—TWO WELL-HEATED NICELY FURnished rooms, 10 minutes' walk from business centre. 41 Rush-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING—
Northwest corner of State-st. and Chicago-av.—Four stores, new and neat, desirably located for choice retail trade. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK, 70X120; elevator, boilers, engine, and steam coils; well adapted for manufacturing; good light. Apply at 78 La Salle-st., Room 5, or 521 Taylor-st.
T. DEMPSTER.

STORE FOR RENT—NO. 23 LAKE-ST., FIVE stories and basement; elevator; everything first-class. Apply to
Estate of F. C. PORTER
108 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—90 FRANKLIN-ST.—STORE AND basement, 20x80 feet.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

STORE TO LET—WILL RENT PART OR whole of elegant salesroom, well lighted, 33x170 feet, being 2d floor of 294 Wabash-av.; best location for sewing machines, sample furniture, pianos, etc., etc. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 159 STATE-st., between Madison and Monroe, for term of two, three, or ten years.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV., 24x132 feet, four stories and basement, new elevator and ten horse-power gas engine.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE. INQUIRE AT 194 CLARK-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE NEAR MADISON AND Halsted-sts.; fine location for tailor or furniture. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING TO RENT stores, lofts, or entire buildings can find a complete list at the renting agency of
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

STORE FOR RENT—N. W. CORNER MADISON and Union-sts., 3-story and basement, 40x80 feet, plate glass front and side. Inquire JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—666 LARRABEE-ST.—STORE AND basement, with rooms in rear of store; $16.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK OF TEN on Wells-st., corner Eugenie; very low rent; will partition living rooms in rear. R. 1, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE, HALSTED-ST., NEAR Madison, block opposite Academy Music. Room 1, 167 Dearborn, or janitor over U. S. Clothing Store.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE IN ROSALIE MUSIC-Hall, 57th-st. and Rosalie-court. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—THE BANKING OFFICE HERETOfore occupied by the Traders' Bank; S. W. corner of Madison and La Salle-sts. L. B. OTIS.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; very light; power elevator free; no charge for office partitions and shelving; rent moderate. Apply in store below, or at J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, $25 and upwards, in the Union Manufacturing Building, corner Canal and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF LARGE LOFT; STEAM heat; passenger and freight elevators; good light; all modern improvements; will rent any part of it to suit tenant, cheap. The Long & Weidemann Co., 257-259 Monroe-st., top floor.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NOS. 46 AND 48 WEST MONROE-st. and Nos. 120, 122, and 124 South Clinton-st. This is an elegant, well lighted, centrally located, new 5-story and basement store, containing 42,000 square feet, constructed for heavy business, with elevator and power if wanted. Also two 40x65 well lighted floors with power. Inquire southeast corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—
21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately. Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT
BUILDING, STORE, OR LOFT
FOR BUSINESS, PRINTING, MANUFACTURING,
OR STORAGE PURPOSES SEE
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR FLAT suitable for a boarding-house, on North Side, Lake View. Address Gross Park P.-O. Box, 141.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, NORTH SIDE; good 4 to 5 rooms, between Chicago-av. and Indiana-st., east of Clark; reasonable. O 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, STEREOPTICON OR MAGIC lantern. 4447 South State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALASKA GOLD

AND SILVER MINES FOR SALE.

The richest and most extensive mining belt in the world. Owners will give capitalists an opportunity to form a company by taking bonds for their property. This is a rare opportunity for bankers, brokers, and speculators to realize fortunes. All communications confidential. Address T. M. ANTISELL, Prest. Alaska Exploring Co., 1101 Market-st., San Francisco, California.

A CLIENT OF OURS, WITH A NINE YEARS' ESTABLISHED real estate and general brokerage office now clearing over $4,200 per annum, wants good business-man as partner; work out and in side; the right man, with $1,500 cash and control of his time, can receive equal interest. References given and required. Call or address JAC HUMPHRIES,
Suite 17,
162 Washington-st.

A EUROPEAN HOTEL FOR SALE—PAYING $2,400 per year in net profits, for $2,500 cash; the biggest kind of a bargain. Owner was injured last fall and must retire; will not do business with agents. Address R Z 81, Tribune office.

DRUGGIST DESIRING A WELL LOCATED BUSIness that will bear investigation, with lease, etc., to correspond. Address O 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
A handsome mahogany letter case: 140 pigeon-holes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of
CASHIER,
Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF STOCK IN A well established incorporated company paying 40 per cent net; will bear full investigation; good reasons for selling; chance for active man. O 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY WITH store, making 500 loaves a night; a genuine bargain. O 176, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, OLD ESTABlished, leading street on West Side, doing big business; want to retire. H E 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PATENT CLOTHES-DRIER FOR outdoor use. O 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, NORTH SIDE, OLD STAND; fixtures very cheap, part time; good place for business. 155 Washington-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE with an established trade, located at Hammond, Ind. M 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, DOING A PROFITable cash business; will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving the city. Address S S 71, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY IN GOOD condition and well located, in Omaha, Neb.; a bargain. Address J. B. EVANS, Fifteenth and Farnam, Omaha, Neb.

TO HOTELMEN—
I will build hotel corner of Twenty-second and State-sts. for party taking lease for term of years.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADY OR GENT FOR OFFICE WITH $200; goods sell to grocery trade. Rare chance. Call or address W. H. SMITH,
56 Campbell Park.

WANTED—$500 WILL PURCHASE INTEREST in a paying profession. Address O 153, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST CAPITAL IN the manufacture of a newly-patented air-tight metallic shell for burial purposes. JAMES WALKER, 87 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO BUY ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCEries and fixtures cheap for cash. Address O 113, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE MANufacturing business doing business with best city wholesale houses; wish to sell an interest, with view to party's services; capital required $1,000 to $1,500. O 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH $10,000, to increase capacity of a good paying manufacturing business in Seattle, W. T., the rising metropolis of the Northwest. None but those meaning business need answer. Best references. Address T. S., Box 791, Seattle, W. T.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

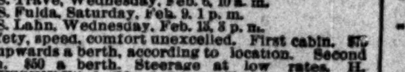
FIRST CLASS Turkish baths, 12 for $5; single tickets, 50 cents each. 121 Randolph-st.

SEAL GARMENTS TO ORDER, BEST MATERIAL, perfect fit. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 113-115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

WANTED—COPYING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR envelopes to address, at home, by a lady experienced in such work. For particulars call on Cashier Tribune Co.

1794 - U. S. Cents - 1799

Fine specimens of old U. S. cents and rare foreign coins at COOK'S, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

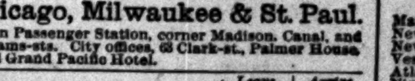


FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Werra, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 5:30 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Feb. 2, 7 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 10 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1 p. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 3 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	¶ 5:30 pm, ¶10:30 pm	¶ 9:30 am, ¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am, †10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 pm, ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am, * 3:00 pm	*10:30 am, * 1:15 pm, * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	¶10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	¶12:30 pm, ¶10:40 pm	¶ 1:00 pm, ¶ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	¶12:30 pm, †10:40 pm	¶ 2:30 pm, ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:35 am

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	¶ 8:35 pm	¶ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	¶ 8:35 pm	¶ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 8:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 2:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	¶11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:00 pm	¶10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ¶Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:40 am	† 6:55 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
California Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 54 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	9:00 pm	7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	3:35 pm	11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	3:35 pm	7:05 am
Momence Passenger	5:15 pm	8:15 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2.00 PM	1.20 PM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.00 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11.30 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.30 PM	9.30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	† 1:15 pm, ‡10:30 pm	†12:01 pm, ¶ 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am, † 1:15 pm, ‡10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm, †12:01 pm, ¶ 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	† 1:15 pm	†12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	‡ 5:30 pm, ‡10:35 pm	¶ 9:30 am, ¶ 6:50 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am, * 9:00 pm, X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm, * 6:25 am, X11:40 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm, * 7:30 pm, ‡ 9:00 pm, * 8:00 am	*10:30 am, * 9:35 pm, * 6:50 am, *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	*11:30 am, * 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm, * 1:50 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am, ‡ 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm, ¶ 6:50 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡ 9:05 pm	¶ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3:00 pm, † 5:00 pm, †10:30 pm	* 1:50 pm, † 6:50 am, ‡ 6:50 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 9:20 am	* 4:30 pm
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am, * 4:15 pm, *11:30 pm	* 3:40 pm, *10:40 am, * 6:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:30 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

¶Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. †Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	† 12:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Peoria Express	† 12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.
The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, Omaha, Concordia, Kas., St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:30 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 2:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:30 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Dubuque, Des Moines, and St. Joseph. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars, and modern day coaches. City ticket offices, No. 193 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House. Depot, corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:20 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local.	*10:20 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

Kankakee Line

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	‡ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	‡ 8:05 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, †8:30 a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *8:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.
Trains marked * run daily; †daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 p m	‡ 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	*10:10 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	¶ 2:30 pm	¶ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	¶ 5:30 pm	¶ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston.	¶ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	¶11:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:06 pm	*11:00 am

¶Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	5:20 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express.	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	¶ 8:25 pm	¶ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	¶ 8:15 pm	¶ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:40 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	¶12:00 m, * 5:30 pm, * 6:25 pm	¶ 3:25 pm, * 6:40 am, * 7:25 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	¶ 8:15 pm	¶ 8:10 am

¶Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:40 am	6:20 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:15 pm	7:30 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.30 am	9:10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:00 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5:00 pm	9:00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11 30 pm	7:00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x 3:10 pm	x 8:35 am
New York and Boston Limited	x 2:25 pm	x11:25 pm
Philadelphia Express	x 2:25 pm	x 8:25 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 6:45 am	o 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:30 am
Hammond Accommodat'on	o 6:40 am	o 7:45 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 2:25 pm	x11:25 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:05 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 193 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

A HOSTLER'S TRAGIC END.

A MURDERER'S KNIFE CLOSES THE CAREER OF GEORGE SMITH.

His Supposed Assailant Locked Up by the Police—The Superintendent of Waldheim Cemetery Protests Against Anarchist Demonstrations—Highwaymen on the West Side—Lake View and Jefferson Join Hands—Death in the La Salle Street Tunnel—A Fly Wheel Accident.

The history of the Italian vendetta furnishes no more cold-blooded murder than one perpetrated last evening on Milwaukee avenue.

George Smith and Frank Bomma, both employed at Taussig's livery stable, No. 604 Milwaukee avenue, were together in Reichert's saloon about half-past 6 o'clock. A short time previous Bomma was sent for by Foreman Ahern to prepare some kindling-wood. Smith had been the messenger, and in the course of conversation Bomma said Smith told him that he was discharged. Against this Bomma appealed to the foreman, who was likewise in the saloon, and Smith denied having used any such language and called Bomma a liar. The latter seized a poker and tried to hit Smith, but the bartender and foreman separated the men, pitching Bomma out into the street.

Fifteen minutes later Foreman Ahern returned to the stable, and, as he swung back the heavy door, he stumbled over the dead body of George Smith lying just inside the door stabbed to the heart. There was also a bruise on the left side of the head, evidently caused by a blow from the club lying at the feet of the murdered man.

The police were at once notified, and Bomma's house at No. 19 Cornelia street was immediately surrounded. The door was locked when the police knocked, and Capt. Hathaway was in the act of breaking in the door when Mrs. Bomma made her appearance with a basket of clothes. She had not seen her husband, and a thorough search of the house failed to discover him. Every house in the immediate neighborhood was searched, with the result that inside twenty minutes the man was discovered at No. 25 Cornelia street, where Mrs. Wolff and Mrs. Loux live. He was pale and evidently laboring under great excitement, and the women asked him if he had been having any trouble.

"Yes, I struck him with a knife once," he replied.

Hearing the police outside he went into an inner bedroom, and when the officers knocked at the door Mrs. Wolff opened it and then led the officers to the bedroom where Bomma was discovered.

He was taken to West Chicago Avenue Station, but refused to say anything when charged with the terrible crime.

He is a German, 36 years of age, and for the last ten years had done odd jobs around the livery stable. He was discharged for laziness two years ago, and his wife has been supporting him by washing clothes.

The murdered man, George Smith, came to this city from Boston about six months ago. He is a widower, and is said to have relatives in Boston. He always bore the reputation of being a sober and industrious man, and except the slight altercation with Bomma half an hour before his death was never known to have had trouble with any one. The body was taken to the morgue.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST EXHIBITIONS.

Directors of Waldheim Petitioned to Suppress Anarchist Celebrations.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Waldheim Cemetery Monday last the Superintendent of the cemetery sent in a communication containing some recommendations with reference to the management of the cemetery. Among other things he says: "It is absolutely indispensable that a speedy end be made to the exhibitions of the Anarchists on the occasion of the anniversary of those who are buried there. Nov. 11 last, when about 4,000 persons were present in the cemetery and speeches were made, the proprietors of many lots expressed great dissatisfaction that such excesses were permitted to those people. The cemetery must not serve as a place of meeting for the Anarchists. They must not be permitted again to march into it in closed columns or to come together one by one. We have the right to prohibit this, for according to the constitution the directors of Waldheim Cemetery have reserved the right to alter the rules. The celebration of the Anarchists Nov. 11 of each year should be limited to this, that the relatives of the dead men may place flowers on the graves; perhaps a committee of about twelve or fifteen men might be allowed to do the same. The making of speeches and musical performances are improper and injure the reputation of the cemetery." The matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

BETTER WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Lake View and Jefferson Adopt Plans of Common Benefit.

Several conferences have been held lately between the Committee on Fire and Water of the Lake View Council and the Trustees of the Town of Jefferson for the purpose of devising means for better water and drainage facilities. After a lengthy discussion the plans offered by City Engineer Learch of Lake View, which provide for a thirty-inch water main to be laid through the Town of Jefferson, connecting with the Lake View main at Sulzer street and Western avenue, a distance of about two miles, at the cost of about $9 per foot, the City of Lake View to supply the pumping power, have been approved. The committee also approved of Mr. Leach's plans for extending the Lake View drainage system through the Town of Jefferson, thereby allowing the refuge to empty into the North Branch, which will be strengthened and deepened.

As the Town of Jefferson can raise but $85,000 by special assessment, and as the estimated cost of the work is about $90,000, the City of Lake View has agreed to defray the rest of the expense in consideration of the right of way for the drainage system. Several days ago Mayor Roche, Mayor Boldenweck, and the Trustees held a meeting to confer about the building of a bridge over the North Branch at Western avenue, but no definite action was taken.

MET HIS DEATH IN THE TUNNEL.

Isaac Bollinstein Crushed by a North Side Cable-Car.

Isaac Bollinstein of No. 162 Maxwell street was fatally injured by a cable-car in the La Salle street tunnel yesterday morning. Mr. Bollinstein, who was an old man, was in the tunnel, about thirty feet from the Randolph street end, when a north-bound cable-train rounded the curve and descended into the tunnel. The old man was stricken motionless with terror and clung desperately to the rock side of the roadway. The driver of the grip and a number of the passengers shouted to him to get out of the way, but he remained where he was. One car after another rolled him along the rough stones between the sides of the car and the wall of the tunnel, and left him lying unconscious and bleeding on the track behind.

Officer Darrac with some assistance carried Mr. Bollinstein into the Central Detail Police Station. Dr. Montgomery made an examination and found that no bones were broken, but there was a serious wound in the head and internal injuries were feared. The patrol wagon conveyed him to his home, where he died at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Bollinstein was a Hebrew, 50 years old, and the father of a large family.

The accident to Isaac Bollinstein in the La Salle street tunnel brings up the question of the safety of the North Side cable-cars. It has often been noticed by those who use the cars that there are no guards around the wheels of the large grip-cars and that the brakes work imperfectly. The South Side cable road employs brakes that operate upon one set of wheels on each car in the train, while on the North Side the brakes operate only on the wheels of the grip-car. The brakes are applied to the front and hind wheels of the grip-cars, but yet the impetus of the trail-cars is not checked; they fly against the grip-car and push it forward, so that it often glides along for a long distance after the brakes have been applied.

The stoppage of the car is made still slower by the fact that the driver has to handle two brakes besides the grip, and cannot put on the second one until after he has released the grip.

The circumstances of the Bollinstein accident were laid before a prominent attorney who has had great experience in damage suits and the question was asked if, in view of the condition of the brakes on those cars, the company would not be liable for damages.

"In this case," he said, "it appears from the way you state the case that the victim was to blame in part for the accident. It has long been settled that, no matter if the company has been negligent, yet if the plaintiff did not exercise reasonable and ordinary care the company is not liable. It appears in this case that the victim was walking in that part of the tunnel which is set aside for vehicles and where the place is narrow. I don't think he was exercising ordinary and reasonable care, such as a prudent man would under the circumstances. But if the condition of the brakes on those cars is as you state, I suppose that the company will probably have to pay heavy damages. The question of negligence on the part of the defendant is always a question of fact. It has to be alleged in the declaration and proved by the evidence, and the jury is the sole judge of it. The railroad company is required to provide reasonable and sufficient protection.

"The standard by which it is ascertained what protection is reasonable and sufficient is what is in common use for that purpose. It would probably be shown in such a case that the South Side cable company employs these continuous brakes and produces good effects. It would be shown, if that is the case, that the North Side grip-cars are not controlled sufficiently by their brakes. It might be shown that, as you state is the fact, the company is even now experimenting with these continuous brakes. But it would also have to be shown that in that particular case when the gripman saw that the accident was probable he was unable to avoid it on account of the condition of the brakes. It would be, in short, for the jury to decide."

THE SENIOR ORGAN'S LATEST.

To Accomplish Its End It Indulges in Wholesale "Fairy Stories."

In its zeal to serve its new masters and to carry out the plan of municipal campaign against the Republicans, which appears to have been mapped out for it by such a distinguished coterie of political and moral reformers as his ex-Zonner, "Joe" Gruenhut, George Hankins, "Billy" J. Onahan, Albert Currlin, "Parson" Davies, Harry Rubens, "Jim" Appleton, et al., the senior Democratic organ frequently, and possibly with intention, oversteps the bounds of truth. When a good square lie will serve its purpose better than an unwieldy and uncomfortable truth the latter is discarded and the "fairy tale" is used. In the development of the moral wing of the plan—the temperance Sunday-observing branch—some downright untruths are absolutely necessary in order to make a plausible showing. As the senior Democratic organ thinks the end justifies the means, it makes fancy serve for facts.

It would be hard to condense into a few paragraphs the many misstatements and half-truths more mischevous than out-and-out lies that were compressed into an article in the senior Democratic organ Tuesday in reference to the agitation of last spring in favor of excluding saloons from the vicinity of churches and schools. As everybody knows, or ought to know, that agitation was not promoted by Mr. Onahan's recommendations. They were made early in January and did not attract much attention at the time. The agitation grew out of a mandamus issued by a Democratic Judge (Baker) compelling the Mayor to issue a license to a Democratic saloon-keeper named Connor, who had located his drinking-shop within fifty or sixty feet of a medical school on the West Side. The faculty of the college protested against the license. The Mayor refused to grant it until Judge Baker's order was issued. Ald. Hamline as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee drafted an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to refuse to issue licenses in the future for saloons located within 200 feet of a church, synagogue, school, college, or hospital.

In the face of these facts the senior Democratic organ intimates that the Mayor sought to shirk responsibility in the matter of issuing licenses to saloons so located. It will be seen that the Mayor did nothing of the kind. He only appealed to the Council after the Democratic Judge declared that he (the Mayor) was powerless in the matter. The Mayor stretched his authority in favor of the reform demanded. Through the members of his party in the Council it was sought to increase his power in this respect. This failed because the Democratic clients, now the supporters and prompters of the organ, opposed. All the Democratic members of the Council opposed Hamline's ordinance.

Ald. Ernst, one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the Council, introduced as a substitute an ordinance drafted for him by Harry Rubens, a member of Mayor Harrison's kitchen cabinet and the attorney of the Saloonkeepers' Association. This ordinance proposed to establish the saloons that then existed in perpetuity. It merely provided that saloons could not *thereafter* be located within 200 feet of "a church, synagogue, public or parochial school." This ordinance was substituted for the Hamline ordinance by a vote of 27 to 20, all the Democrats but Cullerton voting for it with a number of faithless Republicans. The Mayor vetoed this Rubens-Ernst groggerykeepers' ordinance at the next meeting of the Council because it was worthless, would establish in perpetuity 600 saloons in the immediate neighborhood of churches and schools, and also on the ground that it was special legislation inasmuch as it discriminated in favor of saloons already located and also in favor of public and parochial schools, as distinguished from private schools, colleges, and seminaries. At the same time the Mayor submitted a modification of the Hamline ordinance, which he was given to understand would be satisfactory to one or two Democratic members. But the Democrats again, with the exception of Cullerton, voted against the ordinance and it was rejected.

These are briefly the facts in the case. It suits the purpose of the senior organ and of its prompters, patrons, and sponsors to affect to believe that the Mayor was not sincere when he vetoed the mischievous, invalid, and worthless ordinance drafted by the groggerykeepers and Lawyer Rubens, and passed by the saloon Aldermen. It insinuates that he was not sincere in submitting a valid ordinance and urging its adoption. It would also intimate that he was not sincere in refusing the saloon license to the groggery-keeping Democrat Connor; that he was in collusion, as it were, with the Democratic Judge who granted a mandamus compelling him to do so. This sort of logic and lying by insinuation suits the purpose of the combination of saloonists, gamblers, Anarchists, Socialists, and Pecksniffs who are now using the columns of the senior Democratic organ to advance their Democratic plan of municipal campaign. The purpose of the organ is apparent. It must have taken Harry Rubens on its staff.

THE GOVERNOR BELT SLIPPED.

A Fly Wheel Bursts, Injures an Engineer, and Creates a Panic.

The large engine which moved the machinery at the factory of the Northwestern Parlor Suit Company, No. 687 to No. 701 Clybourn avenue, "ran away" at 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning, and a second later the huge fly wheel, weighing several tons and measuring fourteen feet in diameter, burst into a hundred pieces, which, impelled by the great centrifugal force, tore up not only the contents of the engine room but the entire side of the building.

The fragments of the wheel soared through the air, some for a distance of 1,000 feet. One piece of iron about eighteen inches long and a foot in diameter sailed skyward, and, descending at a distance of nearly two blocks, landed on the roof of a small cottage owned by Christian Eischfelt and fortunately unoccupied. The mass of iron went through the roof as though the latter had been paper, and then tore through the two floors and buried itself in the ground beneath the house.

When the wheel broke William Kobow, the engineer, was alone in the room and was standing behind a large screenings box. The force of the explosion overturned this box, and Kobow was buried beneath it, sustaining injuries which may prove fatal. He was removed to his home at No. 40 Judd street, Lake View.

Up stairs in the factory 150 men and boys were at work and when the crash came were thrown into a panic. The rumor spread that the building was blown up with dynamite and a rush was made for the street. The machinery of course stopped with the engine and work had to be totally suspended. The damage to the building is estimated at about $1,000, while the same amount will put the engine in shape again. The cause of the accident was the slipping of the governor belt.

MILTON FORBES DISCHARGED.

The Charges Against Him Outlawed—His "Shelter Hospital" Scheme.

"Dr." Milton Forbes was discharged by Justice Lyon yesterday morning, it being found that the statute of limitations covered the complaint of Mrs. C. L. Root. Forbes has occupied the club-room of the Sherman House on several occasions during the last two weeks for meetings called by himself to organize an alleged woman's hospital. One of his visitors was Mrs. C. L. Root, and she recognized him as the man to whom she had paid $50 in April, 1883, at the Farwell House, for an ephemeral position as matron in a similar hospital which he was then organizing.

The statute of limitations bars prosecution of cases of obtaining money under false pretenses after three years have passed, unless the defendant shall have been absent from the State during all the time intervening between the commission of the offense and the arrest.

Forbes stated that he was living with his wife and family at No. 118 South Morgan street and had been in Chicago more or less for the last six years. His wife and family had resided continuously for thirteen years at this number, he said.

The police have found some circulars which Forbes had been distributing purporting to be a declaration of organization, principles, and house rules, with constitution and by-laws, of the Friendly Shelter Hospital of Chicago, Ill. This hospital was incorporated, according to the circular, Jan. 19, 1889—last Saturday—with the following directors: William Hale Thompson, John M. Smyth, Milton Forbes, Kate Trannan, and Mary Sullivan. Only one of these directors besides Mr. Forbes has been communicated with by the police, and he, John M. Smyth, declares that the use of his name was unauthorized. The officers of the organization are set forth as follows: House Physician, W. W. Sheppard; Treasurer, H. H. Blake of the Home National Bank; Secretary, Milton Forbes. The words "office," "telephone," and "P. O. box" are followed by blank spaces.

WILSON AMES GETS A DIVORCE.

The Trial Lasts Five Minutes—Two Witnesses Only Examined.

Last August Wilson Ames, the wealthy Treasurer of the Phoenix Distilling Company, created a sensation in the fashionable circle in which he and his wife moved by suing for divorce. He charged that for three years prior to Christmas Eve, 1887, she had carried on a clandestine correspondence with James J. Cummings of Omaha.

Previous to the suit their domestic relations became so inharmonious that Ames settled $25,000 on his wife, she to use the income and pay the principal to the son when he became of age, and consented to a separation, his wife to settle in Holyoke, Mass., with the boy.

Christmas Eve, 1887, Mrs. Ames confessed to him that for three years she had been in love with Cummings, and told him that she did not propose to keep the $25,000 for her son, but intended to set Cummings up in business with it.

Ames left the house, and Mrs. Ames went to Omaha to Cummings. Ames filed his bill some time later. Cummings got possession of the title to No. 490 La Salle avenue, which the distiller had placed in his wife's name, and Ames has another suit pending to get it back.

Mrs. Ames employed counsel, and she and Cummings vigorously denied Ames' charges. Last Friday husband and wife came to some sort of an understanding. Their lawyers had Judge Collins try the case by default. The evidence took five minutes. Only two witnesses were heard. One was Wilson Ames, who told of his marriage, the birth of his son, the places where Mrs. Ames made trips, and the confession of her infatuation with Cummings. The other was Edwin A. Frost, manager of the Hotel Grace at Clark and Jackson streets. He testified that the morning of Dec. 27, 1887, three days after Mrs. Ames' confession to her husband, Cummings registered at his hotel with "Mrs. Ames, Elgin." The evidence satisfied Judge Collins and he granted a decree.

MRS. SPROTT ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

A Bold Footpad Steals Her Purse—The Man Captured.

A daring attempt at highway robbery was made shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning on Paulina street, near Madison. Mrs. Archibald Sprott, living at No. 107 Warren avenue, was walking towards Madison street. She carried a handbag containing her purse, some jewelry, and other things. As she reached the alley running back of Madison street a young man suddenly grasped at her throat, and snatching her handbag ran away with it.

Mrs. Sprott's screams soon brought Officers Grady and O'Hara. They chased the fellow down the alley and in the rear yards of some houses on Warren avenue finally caught him. He was dragged out and taken to the Lake Street Police Station. There he gave the name of William Hotter. The handbag was found on his person. The fellow is but a mere boy, scarcely more than 16 years old. The Lake street police do not remember having seen him before.

The locality in which the robbery occurred has of late been infested with petty thieves, who have made it a regular business of assaulting unprotected women after dark. Only last week a woman was assaulted by two of these thugs on Laflin street, near Van Buren, and Sunday night another young lady was assaulted and beaten on Paulina street, near Ogden place.

Hotter would not talk yesterday or say where he lived. Mrs. Sprott, who is a delicate lady, was not injured, but she was badly frightened.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Diphtheria Question.

"The action of the Chicago Medical Society in requesting the Health Department to placard diphtheria cases was due to my own request," said Commissioner De Wolf yesterday. "I had the resolution offered a week ago, but for some reason or other it was placed on file. Last night I asked that it be taken from the file and adopted, and there was no objection to it."

"Was that done because there are so many cases?"

"There are not many cases for this time of year, and there are fewer deaths this year than last. The deaths in 1887 were 141, in 1888 only ninety-two. The first three weeks of 1889 there have been sixty-four deaths and in the corresponding period last year sixty-eight deaths, so there is no occasion for alarm."

Mr. Watkins' New Duties.

Mr. E. T. Watkins, who for many years was President of the old Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company and successfully and satisfactorily managed its affairs until it was absorbed by the present Gas Trust Company, has recently been elected to the Presidency of the Chicago Edison Company, which furnishes the business district with the incandescent electric light. Mr. Watkins has assumed the management of the affairs of this important company, and yesterday left for the East to consult with Mr. Edison and others concerning improvements and extensions in the business of indoor electric lighting and the furnishing of electric motor power for running machinery. The Edison Company already is running electric motors of large capacity, some equal to over twenty-five horse-power, and also furnishing electric currents for some 15,000 lights.

Trial of Sweeney et Al.

The trial of Justice Thomas Sweeney, Constable William Marshall, Detective C. J. Von Arnold, Attorney P. J. O'Shea, and John Berg was continued in Judge Horton's court yesterday.

R. D. Davidson told the story of the case. At one time he said he was in a saloon with Sweeney and Von Arnold and Sweeney said that if Berg did the right thing he (Sweeney) would hold Maggie Clark and the Bonns to the Criminal Court whether they were guilty or not.

"Did you not," asked Attorney Sears, "say you would testify for the prosecution if in return Attorney Dwight and Mr. Morton would get a position for you and your wife?"

Attorney Douglas rose and said he was not a party to the conversation between Attorney Dwight and the witness.

At this a detective named Bruce, who was sitting behind the prisoners, jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "My name has been mentioned here and I want to say that Mr. Douglas was present and was a party to an offer of money to the witness if he would testify falsely in the case." Judge Horton proceeded to give Mr. Bruce a scoring. "If that kind of talk is again indulged in," said the court, "I will see that a penalty is not only imposed but enforced on the spot."

Items.

If "Madam Elizabeth," who forwards a manuscript, will send her address THE TRIBUNE will communicate with her.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 26°; 9 a. m., 28°; 10 a. m., 30°; 11 a. m., 33°; 12 m., 35°; 1 p. m., 37°; 3 p. m., 39°; 6 p. m., 37°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.59; 6 p. m., 29.65.

At a meeting of the ex-officers of the Mississippi squadron held last night it was decided to obtain a charter from the Legislature and organize a society to be known as "The Society of the Western Flotilla." Adjourned to meet next March.

On Robert Burns' anniversary, Jan. 25, at Farwell Hall, there will be a grand Scottish annual demonstration. The Rev. Robert McIntyre will speak, as will the Rev. Smith and Senator Cameron of Wisconsin. The ushers will wear the Highland costume.

Early yesterday morning an overheated stove set fire to Proche's grocery store at No. 12 Moffat street. Mr. and Mrs. Proche, Mr. and Mrs. Ruehl, and several children sleeping up-stairs were awakened by the noise of the fire engines and ran into the street in their night clothes. The damage amounts to $2,000, but is entirely covered by insurance.

The Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday: The matter of demurrage rests not in the Transportation Committee of the board but with the committee appointed by the Grain Receivers' Association. This committee yesterday asked the directors to give them the assistance of Judge Sidney Smith, the Board of Trade attorney, in preparing a bill regulating demurrage charges for presentment to the Legislature. The request was granted.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Fire Insurance Brokers the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. J. Hemstreet, President; C. H. Howard, Vice-President; R. C. Waring, Secretary; C. C. Phillips, Treasurer; Executive Committee, A. R. Edwards, Chairman, C. S. Bulkely, I. Van Baalin, C. F. W. Junge, A. H. Powers. The annual reports of officers show the board to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition, with a large balance in the treasury.

Will Increase Its Capital Stock.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Jan. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company today the following officers were elected: President, John Newell of Chicago; directors, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, and E. D. Worcester of New York; M. W. Watson, Henry Hice, James I. Bennett, James M. Bailey, J. H. Reed, J. M. Schoonmaker, and D. Leet Wilson of Pittsburg. The changes in the directory were F. W. Vanderbilt in place of D. P. Hostetter and E. D. Worcester in place of Herbert Dupuy. A resolution increasing the capital stock of the company from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000 and the bonded indebtedness from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 was passed. The annual report showed gross earnings of $1,756,646 and expenses $1,356,648. The net earnings were $300,998, an increase of $109,690 over the previous year.

The net earnings of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Road were $452,894, a decrease of $44,217 during the last year. J. H. Reed of this city was elected President of the latter road.

Natural Gas Fever at Mattoon.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Mattoon people who sunk a drill to a depth of 1,600 feet in this city last year in an unsuccessful effort to find natural gas have concluded to try it again, and are making arrangements to sink a pipe on the Cunningham farm, three miles south of the city, upon which a strong flow of gas was found in digging a well. Other wells near this have been piped, and are now furnishing a quantity for lighting and heating the country residences near which they are located. Ten thousand dollars in cash to begin with is promised, with a guarantee for $20,000 more if required.

Lays Claim to Valuable Lands.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Today Judge Jackson of the United States District Court, upon application of Mrs. Mary Smith of New York City, granted an injunction restraining the Commissioners of McDowell and Wyoming Counties from selling 480,000 acres of land for school purposes. Mrs. Smith claims a good title to the land, while the Commissioners claim it is wild. It is worth $500,000.

Bloomington After the State Fair.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Bloomington has at last joined in the contest to secure the location of the State Fair, and will make an earnest endeavor to win the prize. Several most eligible locations for the fair have been offered contiguous to the railways and offering all advantages. Tonight there was a largely attended mass meeting and the matter was fully discussed.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

Buck & Rayner's Fragrant Dentifrice polishes and preserves the teeth.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The existence of scarlet-fever at Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill., is reported to the State Board of Health.

John Connors, a brakeman, was killed in a collision at Omaha, Neb., on the Union Pacific yesterday morning. No one else was hurt.

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* says the cotton crop of this year will be far the largest ever made, and will approximate 7,500,000 bales.

Col. Joseph Utley, for some years State Canal Commissioner, lies dangerously ill at his home in Dixon, Ill., with but little hope of recovery.

M. B. Harrison and C. E. Lovett & Co. of Duluth, Minn., purchased 270 acres from E. M. & W. F. Norton, bankers, of Louisville, Ky., for $365,000.

James T. Barber, Vice-President of the Northwestern Lumber Company, and Miss Petronilla Billinger of Eau Claire, Wis., were married yesterday.

The Wisconsin State Press Association began its annual winter session of three days at Madison, Wis., last night. Gov. Hoard gave an address of welcome.

People at Kirkland, a small town on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, ten miles from Bluffton, Ind., are excited over the discovery of what is believed to be a vein of excellent coal at a depth of 150 feet.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Herman Grossman, Charlotte Levy	26—19
George E. Plumb, Ellen Dean	22—24
Rudolf Hrobar, Alzbeta Strakova	22—20
John Niewierowski, Lizzie Brzikca	22—18
Jakob Grosse, Christina Miller	25—25
Frank Cerveny, Katerina Kasalova	25—20
Andrew Weber, Annie Millerman	30—24
Johan Mein, Maria Koickenbet	34—26
Anton Shala, Julia Shimunek	27—21
Fred Herbold, Nellie McRone	26—27
Charles G. Haelcher, Rosa Hunkler	27—23
August Bradtki, Sophie Broch	30—20
Nels J. Holm, Elsa Nelson	27—26
Ignac Forman, Tekla Nalipinska	29—22
Stanislaus Czajka, Eva Rice	22—18
Johann Nikelski, Anna Rinz	37—22
E. Hauhold, River Forest, Dorothea Jahn, same	33—38
Heronimus Volk, Kittie Fitzgerald	26—19
August Larsen, Alma C. Brodden	32—27
Charles Heyden, Agnes Brunn	25—19
George D. Edwards, Jennie F. Roland	26—23
Jaspar A. Wheeler, Carrie Scheilhe	24—21
Franklin T. Gentry, Mary F. Horne	40—26
Joseph Pinicewsky, Sophia Schimanska	27—25
Michael Byrne, Annie Johnston	29—25
Andrew J. Johnson, Normal Park, Helena C. Johnson, same	26—26
Joseph Luchors, Alzbeta Sorreder	24—20
William P. Allrich, Lottie Hall	29—20
Siegfried Mantner, Eleonora Horner	29—20
Carl F. Giermann, Josie M. Fosmer	29—23
William F. C. Mueller, Bertha Mohring	30—18
Edwin C. Proctor, Katie Hildebrand	41—22
Lars C. Hansen, Maria Larsen	26—22
Gerald G. Rockport, Margaret M. Bryan	38—28
Harry S. Gilbert, South Evanston, Josephine Johnson	26—27
Henry Felmeten, Dora Keller	22—21
John E. Cookson, Ida Ward	27—22
Edward H. Niehmann, Ida Sommer	28—20
August Gustafson, Helma Carlson	30—26
John P. Randall, Warsaw, N. Y., Mrs. Sarah P. Barrett, same	54—56
Henry Gaedke, Minna Rindfleisch	22—18
Frank Cicilia, Mrs. Jennie Tomlinson	25—28
W. T. Streight, Pullman, Mary J. Milner, same	24—21
Daniel Reilly, Mrs. Kate Flynn	45—33
Henry L. Bockelmann, Long Grove, Mary Witt, Lake Zurich	25—22
Joseph Weisenburg, Parkside, Josie Gray, Grand Crossing	21—19

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—BROOKS—Saturday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. H. D. Kimble, at the residence of Dr. O. H. E. Clarke, George E. Clarke of Minnesota and Hattie B. Brooks of Waterford, N. Y.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BENNETT—George D. Bennett Jr., aged 17 years and 6 months, son of George D. and Margaret Bennett.

Funeral 11:30 a. m. Thursday, Jan. 24, from their residence, 95 Dearborn-av., to Church of Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Toledo, O., and Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

CORCORAN—Monday evening, at his late residence, 158 Napoleon-place, Bernard A., beloved husband of Katie Corcoran, nee Irwin.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 a. m., to All Saints' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CALHOUN—James C. Calhoun, at his home, 5724 Madison-av., Hyde Park, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1889, 1:30 a. m. of apoplexy.

Burial at Greenwood, New York City, Jan. 26, 1889.

McGINLEY—Jan. 21, 7:30 p. m., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. L. C. Curran, 101 Eleventh-st., Frank L., beloved brother of John, Ben, and James McGinley and Mrs. J. J. Byrne, aged 32 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place from above address Thursday, Jan. 24, 1889, at 10 a. m., to Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

NEWMAN—Erwin A. Newman, Jan. 22, aged 15 years 8 months.

Funeral from residence, Thursday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m., 1838 Frederick-st.

SMITH—At 2729 Michigan-av., Jan. 22, 1889, Helen M., daughter of George B. and Helen M. Smith, aged 7 years and 7 month.

WALSH—Jan. 21, Mrs. Barbara Walsh, mother of E. R., L. I., and L. T. Walsh, aged 74.

The remains taken to Quincy for interment.

☞ Quincy papers please copy.

ZAHNER—Monday, Jan. 21, Wendelin Zahner, at 85 Twenty-ninth-st.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock, from above number to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ MRS. FRANK STUART PARKER WILL lecture before the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the Sherman House. Subject: "Expression of Body in Relation to Health of the Body; or, Physical Expression of Health." All lady physicians invited to attend.

☞ THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Young Women's Christian Association will meet at Room 39, 184 Dearborn-st., Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m.

☞ THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION given by the Gen. George A. Custer Post, No. 40, G. A. R., will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at Kimball Hall, No. 245 South State-st.

☞ AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY G. W. Leitch on the "Life and Religion of the Hindoos" will be delivered at the Union Park Congregational Church Friday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 p. m.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

LEGITIMATE
REDUCTION SALE
—OF—
FINE TAILORING.
10 Per Cent Discount
From Our Former Well-Known Moderate Prices
On All Heavy Weight Goods.
EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
J. L. GATZERT & CO.,
Clark and Monroe.

Candy — Send $1.25, $1.80, $2.40, or $3 for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also 2 boxes. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LATE PURCHASE OF CLOAKS
—AT—
Half Price.

Having just effected a very heavy purchase of LADIES' WINTER GARMENTS at a pronounced sacrifice, therefore, owing to the lateness of the season, the ENTIRE CONSIGNMENT will be sold at

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

A few quotations will suffice to show what extraordinary inducements we offer.

PLEASE NOTE THESE PRICES:

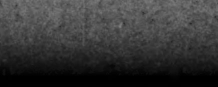
LADIES' HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS (formerly $8.00), at $4.00
EXTRA QUALITY BEAVER JACKETS (formerly $12.00) at $6.50
HEAVY BEAVER NEWMARKETS, tailor made (formerly $17.00), at $9.00
SEAL PLUSH JACKETS (formerly $18.00), at $10.00
LADIES' CLOTH NEWMARKETS, braided (formerly $27.00), at $15.00
SEAL PLUSH WRAPS (formerly $25.00), at $13.50
LADIES' SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS, 42 inches long, elegant quality, at $20.00
SEAL PLUSH WRAPS—Modjeskas—trimmed with Marten and Beaver Furs (formerly $50.00), at $25.00

UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.

FOREMAN & COMPANY.
109 STATE-ST.
(Between Washington and Madison-sts.)
Announce for January and February a
CASH DISCOUNT
—OF—
20%
On their entire stock of
Men's, Boys', and Youths'
FINE SHOES
Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $8.00, now $6.40
Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $7.00, now $5.60
Men's French Calf Shoes, $8.00, now $6.40
Men's French Calf Shoes, $6.00, now $4.80
All Styles, Shapes, and Sizes.
☞ Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
FOREMAN'S,
109 STATE-ST.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.
TODAY at 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
RUBBERS.
A large line of fine goods in Men's hand-sewed and machine-sewed Shoes. Also a large line of A No. 1 New York made Goods. Also several lots Odds and Ends to close consignments.
Thursday, Jan. 24, '89, 9:30 a. m.,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Large assortment of White Granite, Porcelain, C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware, Table Glassware, Library Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Shades.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
STOVES,
And General Household Goods, General Merchandise.
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
500 Doz. 2 and 3 Hoop Pails,
50 Doz. Tubs (sold for acct. "Underwriters"), slightly damaged by water only.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.


102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
SILKS.

A Lot of 80 Pcs.
Black All-Silk Radzimires ......
Black All-Silk Rhadames ......
Black All-Silk Marquise ......
Black All-Silk Armures ......
Black All-Silk Surahs ......
Black All-Silk Gros Grains ......
ALL AT 85c Yard. Regular retail value, $1.25 yd.

50 PIECES
English Tussor Silks,
24 inches wide, Fancy Printed Designs or Light Grounds, at..
48c Yard.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
RETAIL.

In connection with the annual sale of Muslin Underwear, now in progress, we quote VERY LOW PRICES on several very excellent makes of

CORSETS.

Among the "reduced lines" are:
Fine French Sateen Corsets at $1.50 (they were $2.50).
Fine Coutil Corsets at $1.00 (they were $2.00), &c.

The Corset Department, second floor, south-east corner, shows very much the largest stock of Corsets in Chicago—probably the largest in America.

BLANCARD'S PILLS
OF
IODIDE OF IRON.
Specially recommended by the Academy of Medicine of Paris for the cure of SCROFULA, KING'S-EVIL, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSUMPTION (IN ITS EARLY STAGES), and for regulating the periodic course.
None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 rue Bona parte, Paris." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S.

Arend's Kumyss
—IN—
Winter Cholera,
TYPHOID FEVER,
SCARLATINA,
PNEUMONIA.
Beware of imitations.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1860.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Part Two

THE TARIFF BILL PA

ALL THE REPUBLICAN SE VOTE IN ITS FAVOR.

The Democrats Arrayed in Opposit portant Amendments Made Ye The Bill Now to Go to the Hou and Harbor Improvement — Changes in the Naturalization Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Th this evening passed the Tariff numerous amendments had been m strict party vote—32 to 30.

When the Senate took up the bill ing question was the amendment Mr. Reagan to the wool section. bate it was rejected—yeas, 22; nays ators Brown and Payne voted no.

Mr. Vance then moved a provis article in the wool and woolens should pay a rate of duty exceedi cent ad valorem. Rejected—yeas 2 Mr. Brown voted aye and Mr. Payn

An amendment offered by Senat to make lumber of all kinds free of rejected by a vote of 28 nays to 19 y vote was a strict party one, ex Messrs. Call and Brown voted wit publicans.

Schedule D, wood and wooden w then taken up. Mr. Aldrich re amendment to insert in paragra words, "White pine, $1.50 per board measure." Agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to amend para (as to pine clapboards) by strikin words "$2 per 1,000" and inse words "shall be admitted free of d he argued in favor of his moti woods used for luxurious purposes said, on the free list, and there w more reason why the pine clapboa in building the humble homes of should be. He recalled the action gress in the bills to make building used in rebuilding the Cities of Chi Portland after the great fires the duty, and how, owing to the opp Mr. Chandler of Michigan in the Se Mr. Conger of Michigan in the Ho ber had to be excepted from those b

Mr. Stockbridge opposed Mr. Vest ment. He spoke of the lumber in being the third highest in value in try.

Mr. Vance moved to amend M amendment by making it apply lumber paragraphs.

Mr. Vest again took the floor mented on trusts generally, and pa on the fact that the great Lumber T now in secret session in Michigan.

Mr. Palmer declared that in the things a lumber trust was impossib had been an attempt to start one at Falls on the Wisconsin River, but it to pieces.

The question was put on Mr. amendment, which was accepted by as a substitute for his own, and jected—yeas 19, nays 28. Senato and Call voted against it.

Mr. Hiscock, on behalf of the Committee, offered a proviso, w agreed to, that in case of the impo export duties on sawed lumber b eign government the duty on suc lumber shall remain as under the law.

Mr. Aldrich, on behalf of the Fina mittee, moved to insert after para the words "reeds 10 per cent ad chair cane 15." Agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich also moved to increa on sawed boards of mahogany, e graph 215) from 15 to 20 per cent ad Agreed to.

Mr. Voorhees submitted some r marks. He referred to the prote facturers as "bearded babies, livi aces, flashing with diamonds, seas in private yachts, and care Europe on tally-ho coaches," an that was the class which had "di abominable bill, line by line, an by schedule." It was this clas which had surrounded and bullie publican National Convention Monopoly had been master ther here, and enforced its bold and demands for loot and plunder in it was doing here. The coun take notice of the fact that the of the Republican party w ing under the rod of a maste that master was the spirit of mono ators on the other side should tak that one extreme begot another. morant greed and unsparing lust displayed by the monopolists w begetting an extreme public senti opposite direction. Conservative seriously considering whether G revenue could not be more justly laying taxes on property than on saries of life, and thus wipe out al ling injustices of the whole ta Public opinion traveled fast and stimulated by the spur of wrong a

Mr. Sherman offered a proviso, agreed to, to paragraph 267 in ta fish ½ cent per pound; that the not apply to fresh fish caught b of the United States on the high the open waters of the lakes boundary between the United Canada.

Numerous amendments were from the Finance Committee and without objection. Among them following:

Reducing the duty on nickel in nickel therein contained, from 3 to pound; and on nickel in matter f

Reducing the duty on cocoa m 10 to 8 cents per square yard; an mats from 5 to 4 cents per square

Striking out of paragraph 440 watch cases, etc.) the words "w

Inserting as a new paragraph (gar of milk: crude, 4 cents per fined, 8 cents."

Amending the proviso to para as to make it read "that all iron valued at more than 5 cents per stead of 10 cents "shall pay a dut than 35 per cent ad valorem."

Inserting in paragraph 417 (wh a duty of 35 cents ad valorem tures of leather, guttaporcha, etc "vulcanized india rubber, kno rubber."

Inserting in paragraph 409 (as er the words "fur hat bodies, "or parts thereof."

Mr. Eustis moved to amend pa and 220 (in the sugar schedules) the rate on sugar above No. 16 No. 20, Dutch standard, from cents per pound, and on sugar from 2 cents to 1¾ cents. The was rejected—yeas 22, nays 31. who with Mr. Payne voted amendment, explained and justif He regarded the amendment, ho jurious to the sugar interests of

Mr. Reagan moved to amend adding a section imposing an in 5 per cent on incomes over $1,000 7½ per cent on incomes up to $ per cent on incomes over $10,000, ing that the duties on cotton goods, on iron and steel, and the of iron and steel (including mechanics' tools), shall not ex cent, and that salt shall be on The amendment was rejected— 33—(Senators Brown, Payne, a ing no).

The amendment heretofore r the Finance Committee to pa (gloves) was taken up and agree

Paragraph 412 (calf skins, amended by increasing the ad on sheep and goat skins from cent and on skins for morocc 15 per cent.

The amendment reported ye the Finance Committee to para to stockings, hose, etc.) was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 25.

Mr. Stanford offered as an bill heretofore introduced by hi producers of pure sweet wines distillers, to use, free of tax, th necessary to fortify such pure up to an alcoholic strength of Agreed to.

The amendment heretofore o Brown to the rice paragraph rates the same as in the existi rejected without a division.

Mr. Brown then moved to m on cleaned rice two cents per cleaned rice one and one-qua barley one cent, and on broke 20 per cent ad valorem.

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...PARKER'S
...AIR BALSAM

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889—TEN PAGES.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

ALL THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS VOTE IN ITS FAVOR.

The Democrats Arrayed in Opposition—Important Amendments Made Yesterday—The Bill Now to Go to the House—River and Harbor Improvement—Proposed Changes in the Naturalization Laws—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Senate this evening passed the Tariff bill, after numerous amendments had been made, by a strict party vote—32 to 30.

When the Senate took up the bill the pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Reagan to the wool section. After debate it was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 31. Senators Brown and Payne voted no.

Mr. Vance then moved a proviso that no article in the wool and woolens schedules should pay a rate of duty exceeding 75 per cent ad valorem. Rejected—yeas 27, nays 33. Mr. Brown voted aye and Mr. Payne no.

An amendment offered by Senator Vance to make lumber of all kinds free of duty was rejected by a vote of 28 nays to 19 yeas. The vote was a strict party one, except that Messrs. Call and Brown voted with the Republicans.

Schedule D, wood and wooden wares, was then taken up. Mr. Aldrich reported an amendment to insert in paragraph 201 the words, "White pine, $1.50 per 1,000 feet, board measure." Agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to amend paragraph 207 (as to pine clapboards) by striking out the words "$2 per 1,000" and inserting the words "shall be admitted free of duty," and he argued in favor of his motion. The woods used for luxurious purposes were, he said, on the free list, and there was much more reason why the pine clapboards used in building the humble homes of the poor should be. He recalled the action of Congress in the bills to make building materials used in rebuilding the Cities of Chicago and Portland after the great fires there free of duty, and how, owing to the opposition of Mr. Chandler of Michigan in the Senate and Mr. Conger of Michigan in the House, lumber had to be excepted from those bills.

Mr. Stockbridge opposed Mr. Vest's amendment. He spoke of the lumber interest as being the third highest in value in the country.

Mr. Vance moved to amend Mr. Vest's amendment by making it apply to all the lumber paragraphs.

Mr. Vest again took the floor and commented on trusts generally, and particularly on the fact that the great Lumber Trust was now in secret session in Michigan.

Mr. Palmer declared that in the nature of things a lumber trust was impossible. There had been an attempt to start one at Chippewa Falls on the Wisconsin River, but it had gone to pieces.

The question was put on Mr. Vance's amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Vest as a substitute for his own, and it was rejected—yeas 19, nays 28. Senators Brown and Call voted against it.

Mr. Hiscock, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered a proviso, which was agreed to, that in case of the imposition of export duties on sawed lumber by any foreign government the duty on such sawed lumber shall remain as under the present law.

Mr. Aldrich, on behalf of the Finance Committee, moved to insert after paragraph 209 the words "reeds 10 per cent ad valorem; chair cane 15." Agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich also moved to increase the rate on sawed boards of mahogany, etc. (paragraph 215) from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. Voorhees submitted some general remarks. He referred to the protected manufacturers as "bearded babies, living in palaces, flashing with diamonds, sailing the seas in private yachts, and careering over Europe on tally-ho coaches," and said that that was the class which had "dictated this abominable bill, line by line, and schedule by schedule." It was this class, he said, which had surrounded and bullied the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Monopoly had been master there as it was here, and enforced its bold and insatiable demands for loot and plunder in Chicago as it was doing here. The country would take notice of the fact that the leaders of the Republican party were working under the rod of a master, and that that master was the spirit of monopoly. Senators on the other side should take warning that one extreme begot another. The cormorant greed and unsparing lust for plunder displayed by the monopolists were rapidly begetting an extreme public sentiment in an opposite direction. Conservative men were seriously considering whether Government revenue could not be more justly secured by laying taxes on property than on the necessaries of life, and thus wipe out all the rankling injustices of the whole tariff system. Public opinion traveled fast and far when stimulated by the spur of wrong and crime.

Mr. Sherman offered a proviso, which was agreed to, to paragraph 267 in taxing fresh fish ½ cent per pound; that the duty shall not apply to fresh fish caught by citizens of the United States on the high seas or in the open waters of the lakes forming a boundary between the United States and Canada.

Numerous amendments were reported from the Finance Committee and agreed to without objection. Among them were the following:

Reducing the duty on nickel in ore, for the nickel therein contained, from 3 to 2 cents per pound; and on nickel in matter from 10 to 5.

Reducing the duty on cocoa matting from 10 to 8 cents per square yard; and on cocoa mats from 5 to 4 cents per square foot.

Striking out of paragraph 440 (which taxes watch cases, etc.) the words "watch keys."

Inserting as a new paragraph (227½), "Sugar of milk; crude, 4 cents per pound; refined, 8 cents."

Amending the proviso to paragraph 152 so as to make it read "that all iron or steel wire valued at more than 5 cents per pound" instead of 10 cents "shall pay a duty of not less than 35 per cent ad valorem."

Inserting in paragraph 417 (which imposes a duty of 35 cents ad valorem on manufactures of leather, guttapercha, etc.) the words "vulcanized india rubber, known as hard rubber."

Inserting in paragraph 409 (as to hats), after the words "fur hat bodies," the words "or parts thereof."

Mr. Eustis moved to amend paragraphs 219 and 220 (in the sugar schedules) by reducing the rate on sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20, Dutch standard, from 1⅝ to 1 4-8 cents per pound, and on sugar above No. 20 from 2 cents to 1¾ cents. The amendment was rejected—yeas 22, nays 31. Mr. Gibson, who with Mr. Payne voted against the amendment, explained and justified that vote. He regarded the amendment, he said, as injurious to the sugar interests of Louisiana.

Mr. Reagan moved to amend the bill by adding a section imposing an income tax of 5 per cent on incomes over $1,000 up to $5,000, 7½ per cent on incomes up to $10,000, and 10 per cent on incomes over $10,000, and providing that the duties on cotton and woolen goods, on iron and steel, and the productions of iron and steel (including farmers' and mechanics' tools), shall not exceed 40 per cent, and that salt shall be on the free list. The amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 33—(Senators Brown, Payne, and Pugh voting no).

The amendment heretofore reported from the Finance Committee to paragraph 402 (gloves) was taken up and agreed to.

Paragraph 412 (calf skins, etc.) was amended by increasing the ad valorem rate on sheep and goat skins from 20 to 25 per cent and on skins for morocco from 10 to 15 per cent.

The amendment reported yesterday from the Finance Committee to paragraph 321 (as to stockings, hose, etc.) was taken up and agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 25.

Mr. Stanford offered as an amendment a bill heretofore introduced by him to authorize producers of pure sweet wines, who are also distillers, to use, free of tax, the wine spirits necessary to fortify such pure sweet wines up to an alcoholic strength of 14 per cent. Agreed to.

The amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Brown to the rice paragraph (to make the rates the same as in the existing law) was rejected without a division.

Mr. Brown then moved to make the rates on cleaned rice two cents per pound, on uncleaned rice one and one-quarter cents, on [illegible] one cent, and on broken rice or rice [illegible] per cent ad valorem. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 36. On this vote Senators Cameron, Mitchell, Plumb, and Quay voted with the Democrats, and Senators Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Reagan, Turpie, Vest, and Walthall with the Republicans.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich (from the Finance Committee) the paragraph was finally amended (45 to 11) by making the rates one and one-half, one, one-half, and one-quarter cents.

Mr. Plumb offered an additional paragraph to the silk schedule as follows: "Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way, and silk waste 25 per cent ad valorem." Rejected—yeas 21, nays 34. The Republican Senators voting aye were Blair, Dawes, Dolph, Hoar, Ingalls, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Plumb, Quay, Stewart, and Teller. The Democratic Senators who voted no were Bate, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Colquitt, Eustis, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walthall, and Wilson of Maryland.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert an additional paragraph creating and establishing in the Treasury Department a commission to be known as the Customs Commission. Agreed to without a division. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of five Commissioners, to hold office two, three, four, five, and six years respectively; not more than three of them to be of the same political party. The salary is to be $7,500 per annum. The permanent office of the commission is to be at Washington.

An amendment reported by the Finance Committee to Paragraph 257 (as to oranges, lemons, and limes) was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 7. It increases the rates per package (according to quality) from 10, 20, and 40 cents to 13, 25, and 50 cents, and from 8 cents for every additional cubic foot to 10 cents.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment from the committee, which was agreed to, repealing the provision of law requiring a stamp to be affixed to every box of imported cigars to indicate the inspection thereof by the customs officer.

Mr. Morgan offered as an amendment a new section declaring inoperative any laws that exempt from the payment of duties articles entered in any United States customhouse and that are in transit through the United States to the Dominion of Canada (not to apply to Article 30 of the treaty of 1871). Rejected—yeas 22, nays 23.

An amendment reported from the Finance Committee to add to Paragraph 533 (putting rough diamonds, etc., on the free list) the words "and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches" was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 27.

Mr. George moved three several amendments to admit free of duty all machinery for the manufacture of cotton or woolen fabrics or of bagging to cover baled cotton; all machinery for the spinning of cotton into yarns; and all agricultural implements and tools for mechanics. They were all rejected on yea and nay votes, Mr. Gorman voting no on the first and Mr. Payne voting no on all of them.

Various amendments were offered and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Allison the date for the bill to go into effect (Sec. 12.) was changed from Feb. 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889.

There being no further amendments offered the vote was taken, first on agreeing to the substitute, and then on the passing of the bill. Both votes were identical—yeas 32, nays 30—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	*Evarts,*	*Paddock,*
Blair,	*Farwell,*	*Palmer,*
Bowen,	*Frye,*	*Platt,*
Cameron,	*Hawley,*	*Plumb,*
Chace,	*Hiscock,*	*Quay,*
Chandler,	*Hoar,*	*Sherman,*
Cullom,	*Ingalls,*	*Spooner,*
Davis,	*Jones (Nev.),*	*Stockbridge,*
Dawes,	*Manderson,*	*Teller,*
Dolph,	*Mitchell,*	*Wilson (Ia.)*—32,
Edmunds,	*Morrill,*	all Republicans.

NAYS.

Bate,	Faulkner,	Pugh,
Berry,	George,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Reagan,
Brown,	Gorman,	Turpin,
Butler,	Gray,	Vance,
Call,	Harris,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Jones (Ark.),	Voorhees,
Coke,	Morgan,	Walthall,
Colquitt,	Pasco,	Wilson (Md.)—
Daniel,	Payne,	30.
Eustis,		

Mr. Riddleberger stated that he had voted right along with the Republican party and with the Finance Committee for the bill. But there was nothing in the bill which would have justified him in voting for it after the adoption of the amendments of the Senator of Kansas, Mr. Plumb (presumably the customs commission provision), therefore if he had not been paired and had not felt under an obligation to preserve that pair he should not have voted for the bill.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Considering the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The House went into Committee of the Whole today on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The appropriation for continuing the improvement at Portage Lake, Mich., was increased from $10,000 to $20,000.

Filibustering of a mild but effective type was then indulged in by Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania and Mr. Cheadle of Indiana to impede the progress of the bill. First one and then the other of these gentlemen would offer an amendment, demand a division, raise the point of "no quorum," compel the appointment of tellers, and, aided by the apathy of members who remained at their desks instead of hearkening to the appeal of the Chair, many times repeated, to come forward promptly and vote, succeeded in throwing the House into a temporary deadlock. Finally these gentlemen became weary and desisted from their efforts, and permitted the consideration of the bill to be proceeded with.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey moved to strike out the appropriation for the improvement of Ahnapee Harbor, Wis.

Mr. Cummings of New York entered his protest against holding the appropriations for great harbors like Galveston and New York subservient to the appropriations for small streams and alleged harbors.

Mr. Chipman of Michigan reminded the gentleman from New York that New York City did not comprise the great United States of America. There were other sections which were not tributary to New York, but upon which New York was absolutely dependent. The hostility which had been shown to the appropriations for the great West was either born of ignorance or of intense selfishness. The Great Lakes were the avenue of the prosperity of New York.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio remarked that the gentleman from New York had not enunciated for the first time the doctrine that all the people of the country should pay tribute to the Port of New York. This country was too large to be narrowed down to the outlet of New York City.

Mr. McAdoo's motion was lost. Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Changes in the Naturalization Laws Proposed by a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Mr. Oates' sub-committee on naturalization today reported to the Judiciary Committee of the House the bill which it had prepared in lieu of all others amendatory of the naturalization laws. The provisions of the bill, briefly stated, are a requirement that an alien must reside five years in the United States before he can become a citizen; that at the expiration of that time he must appear in court and prove his residence, good moral character, and fitness for citizenship. In the case of a United States Court, notice of his intention must be served upon the representative of the United States; and likewise in the case of a State court, the representative of the State Government must be notified and attend the hearing. The present requirement of a declaration of intention to become a citizen is dispensed with. The bill was ordered to be printed, and will be discussed at next Saturday's session. The views that were expressed this morning appeared to indicate favorable disposition of the bill.

SWAIM NOT INCAPACITATED.

The Army Retiring Board appointed to examine Judge Advocate General Swaim for retirement has found him not incapacitated for active service.

The President has approved the findings of the board, and the status of the case remains unchanged.

HOW IT ALL CAME ABOUT.

INTERESTING RESUME OF THE CLOSE OF THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Some Idea Given of the Modifications of the Original Bill—The Party Plans for the Future—McCarty, Who Said Representative Thomas Stole His Plans for the Submerged Cruiser, Knocked Skyward—Fast Mail Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Senate substitute for the Mills bill passed the Senate this evening by a vote of 32 to 30. Party lines were not broken. Quay and Cameron stood with the Republicans, while Payne and Brown enrolled themselves with the Democrats. A good many Senators took occasion to define their position for the hundredth time by offering amendments which they knew would not be adopted and making five-minute speeches, which was all that was allowed them under the rule. The gist of the talk and the tenor of the amendments all went to show that the tariff was looked upon as a local issue by a large number of Senators on the Democratic side.

In the gallery was a party of Pennsylvanians, John Jarrett, Joseph D. Weeks, Henry W. Oliver, and others. These had all declared that their State wanted the measure passed, and they showed no surprise when Cameron voted aye. Quay soon followed, and the curiosity of a great many people was satisfied.

In the administrative features the most important alteration from the original measure has been the adoption of the Plumb amendment for a permanent customs commission. The reduction which will interest people in the West is that on white pine, which is brought down from $2 to $1.50 per 1,000 feet. The most notable increase is on tin plate, which is raised on an average fully one-half. Wool is also put back to 12 cents, though the bill at first provided for 11 cents. A radical departure in tariff policy is the offering of a bounty of one cent per pound for sugar raised in this country to offset the lowering of the duty.

The policy to be followed in the House on the Senate substitute is not yet fully settled. Many Republicans do not favor referring to any committee other than the Ways and Means. They hold that Mr. Mills and his colleagues have had sufficient notice of the temper of the House to deter them from attempting to smother the substitute in committee. If such a purpose does show itself the Appropriations Committee will act on the tariff resolution before it and the House will take the whole matter from the Ways and Means Committee. But the Democrats on that committee have been so earnest in promising to play fair that in all probability they will not be further humiliated. The Republican Senators urge their colleagues in the House simply to see that the subject is thrown into conference at the earliest possible date.

M'CARTY'S PLANS DENOUNCED.

Fate of the Scheme of the Man Who Assailed Thomas' Submerged Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The plans of Mr. McCarty, the man who charged Representative Thomas with stealing his plans for the submerged cruiser, have been denounced as unreliable by Secretary Whitney and the several Naval Bureaus. The falsity of McCarty's charges about Thomas were fully exploded by the Naval Committee some time since. The committee requested the Navy Department to furnish it with a statement showing whether either or all of the principal features of the armored cruiser proposed by McCarty were novel, whether the vessel was practicable if built on the lines and according to plans of Mr. McCarty and whether or not it was desirable for Congress to pass the bill proposed. Secretary Whitney transmitted to Mr. Herbert, Chairman of the committee, today a communication in which he states that he is of the opinion that it would not be desirable or expedient for Congress to provide for the construction of the vessel proposed by Mr. McCarty. Secretary Whitney's communication is accompanied with reports of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering, who all made an examination of McCarty's plans. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance reports that the drawings and specifications do not show anything novel or worthy of adoption. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair adds that nothing reliable or new is embraced in the so-called plans and data submitted by Mr. McCarty for an armored submerging cruiser. The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in his report concurs in the opinions expressed by the other bureaus, with the additional suggestion that with the indicated horsepower the speed of the ship would barely be nineteen knots per hour, instead of twenty-two as claimed by McCarty.

SOCIETY MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Novel Entertainment to Be Given by Miss Leiter Tonight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A novel entertainment to be given tomorrow night by Miss Leiter is a dinner dance. This entertainment, modeled upon the plan of those which have captured the popular favor this season in New York, is the culmination of four dinner parties to be given the same evening. The four hostesses will be Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Don Cameron, and Miss Leiter. The company will all meet after the dinners at the residence of the latter young lady, where the festivities will be wound up by a large cotillon.

Senator and Mrs. Cockrell held this evening the first of two card receptions at their handsome new residence on R street. The hostess wore a beautiful décolleté gown of gray tulle over gray silk garlanded with Parma violets, and was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. John R. Walker of Missouri, in a gown of black satin draped with Chantilly lace, diamond ornaments, and the wife of Gen. Rochester in dark green velvet over a petticoat of white satin brocade. Among the guests were:

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Misses Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Folsom with Mrs. Stetson and Mrs. Ward of New York, guests at the White House, Secretary and Miss Vilas, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Miss Evarts, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Fremont, the French Minister, the Japanese Minister and Mrs. Mutsu, James G. Blaine and Miss Blaine, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Gen. Loring, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Postmaster and Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. and Miss Atchison and Mrs. Lyster of Detroit, Secretary and Miss Bayard.

ROUND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Town Curious to Gaze upon the Corean Women—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The "hermit nation" is adopting Western civilization. Dr. Allen, the American Secretary of the Corean Legation, and the native Coreans were surprised last night when Ye Wan Yong, a high dignitary in the Corean Empire and formerly Secretary of the Legation here, and Ye Cha Yun, present Secretary of the legation, reached Washington accompanied by their wives. The Corean woman is kept religiously secluded from the profane eyes of the male portion of creation. Both the fair Coreans are said to be pretty and intelligent.

FAST MAILS APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Post-Offices will probably recommend in the Post-Office Appropriation bill a reduction of 10 per cent in the compensation of railroad companies for carrying fast mails. The committee has been besieged with telegrams from the different railroads imploring that the recommendation may not be made. A number of these roads declare that they cannot run the fast mail trains under a reduction of 10 per cent in their compensation, and will therefore throw up the contract for running fast trains for exclusively carrying United States mails. This proposed reduction is essentially the conception of the committee and not due to any recommendations made by the Postmaster General, as might be supposed. Representative Farquhar of New York, one of the members opposed to the reduction, says the railroads are under much greater expense in running fast mail trains than they are in running ordinary passenger and express trains. For so much additional speed just so much additional expense are the roads put to in running their trains. Consequently he thinks the companies maintaining this fast mail service should be paid accordingly by the Government.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The conferrees on the Nicaragua Canal Bill have agreed. The following House amendments, it is believed, have been dropped or modified: Requiring that 10 per cent of the capital stock be paid up before any bonds are sold; providing for printing across the face of the bonds a notice that the United States is not responsible for them, and allowing the United States to fix rates of tolls on the canal.

THE OSSIPEE ORDERED TO ASPINWALL.

The United States steamer Ossipee has been ordered to proceed without delay to Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the isthmus. This vessel is now at Kingston, Jamaica. She towed the steamer Haytian Republic from Port au Prince to that port. Her departure for Aspinwall will leave the United States unrepresented by a war vessel in Haytian waters until the arrival of the United States steamer Atlanta, which sailed from New York Sunday.

NOTES.

John C. Dore of Chicago is in the city. There is not much show for his favorite Hennepin project this session.

J. S. Clarkson arrived from the West today. It was something of a coincidence that J. M. Thurston, who aspires to the Interior Department, also arrived today.

The decision of the Retiring Board that Gen. Swaim is not eligible for retirement has knocked sky high any chance Gen. John C. Black may have had to become Judge Advocate General of the army.

DEMOCRATIC GUESSWORK.

Alleged Erasing of Names of Aspirants for Cabinet Honors—Belief That Blaine, Sherman, and Mahone May Not Be Among the Elect—Statesmen Who Are Still Among the Possibilities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—[New York Sun (Dem.).]—Whatever doubt may remain as to who will be in the Cabinet there is getting to be considerable certainty as to some who will not be in it. It is pretty certain that the famous Blaine-Sherman struggle for the first place has been settled by drawing a big black line through the names of both statesmen. Sherman's name was crossed out chiefly because Sherman would have it that way. The Ohio Senator would go into the Cabinet upon only one condition, and that was that his acceptance of a place was the only thing that would keep Blaine out. Gen. Harrison could not conscientiously say matters had come to that pass, and concluded to let the Mansfield statesman remain in the Senate.

The chief factor in making up Sherman's mind was the discovery that in case he made a vacancy in the Senate the chances were that Foraker would be elected to fill it. When it came to saying whether he would rather have Blaine in the Cabinet or Foraker in the Senate, Sherman wanted to call it a draw. That is about what it will be, apparently, for the anti-Blaine men are more confident than ever that that statesman's name is scratched out. This confidence is based more on the actions of Mr. Blaine's friends than on anything else. It is believed here that Blaine has not had a place offered to him, and that his friends have about concluded that no such offer is to be made and are beginning to fight Harrison already.

Gen. William Mahone's name is another one that is now concealed by a great black mark across it. The summoning here last week of Col. Buck of Georgia showed which way the thoughts of the President-elect were tending as to the representation of the South in his Cabinet. Mahone is the sort of a man to be distasteful personally to the President-elect, and as a matter of fact was so when the two men served together in the Senate.

Senator Manderson's name has been scratched out, too. The manner in which the Nebraska Republican machine has come up for Thurston has killed off Manderson, whether it has helped Thurston any or not.

A line was drawn through Wanamaker's name long ago. It is reported that Quay has picked out another Pennsylvanian as little known to political fame as Wanamaker, and that Gen. Harrison will appoint this man to the Cabinet for Quay.

It looks much as though the names of Platt and Miller had gone the way of Blaine and Sherman. Platt's action in sending John I. Davenport here as a witness in his behalf on the boodle charge is considered as a desperate measure indicating desperate needs.

As for the rest of the country, local connoisseurs in Cabinet making cross out all of the Southern names except those of Buck and Henderson of Missouri, all of the Northwestern names except those of Thurston and Teller, all of the Pacific coast names except that of Swift, all of the Indiana names, and all of the other Western names except those of Allison, Clarkson, and Alger. Proctor's name is the only one, they say, left on the New England list. Here is the list of seven names one of the connoisseurs has given to a local newspaper that wants to have the portraits of the Cabinet ready as soon as the appointments are announced:

Evarts, Allison, Teller, Alger, Proctor, Buck, Henderson.

The same man suggested that as a precaution it might be well to have also on hand pictures of Thurston, Swift, Wharton, Barker, and whatever other Pennsylvania friend of Quay seemed least likely to be chosen, and one of Warner Miller, in case there is to be a Secretary of Agriculture.

DANGEROUS FREE SPEECH.

How Judge Tuley's Decision Is Regarded Throughout the Country.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): A lot of silly or thoughtless journalists and politicians are complimenting Judge Tuley of Chicago because he has decided that the Anarchists cannot be interfered with for exercising the right of free speech. Perhaps they have made a serious mistake.

Free speech necessarily has a place among the rights and privileges of a free people, but no government is bound to protect and permit revolutionary free speech. Before the haymarket tragedy in Chicago an Anarchist organ said:

Dynamite is the emancipator! In the hands of the enslaved it cries aloud: "Justice or annihilation!" But, best of all, the workingmen are not only learning its use—they are going to use it. . . . Hail to the social revolution! Hail to the deliverer—dynamite!

Nothing but an uprising of the people and a bursting open of all stores and storehouses to the free access of the public and a free application of dynamite to every one who opposes will relieve the world of this infernal nightmare of property and wages.

One dynamite bomb, properly placed, will destroy a regiment of soldiers—a weapon easily made and carried with perfect safety in the pockets of one's clothing. The First Regiment may as well disband, for if it should ever level its guns upon the workingmen of Chicago it can be totally annihilated.

Now, this is seditious speech, and does not come under the head of free speech as understood by the American people.

If Judge Tuley thinks that the Anarchists have the right to assemble and speak such sentiments he is likely to do society as much harm by his weakness as any of the red flag gang will do by their wickedness.

It is time for some level-headed Judge to decide that seditious language used by the organized and armed enemies of our Government and institutions in our midst is not such free speech as was contemplated by the framers of our Constitution and laws.

The decision of Judge Tuley of Chicago, rendered a few days since, emboldened every Anarchist in that city, the hot-bed and nursery of anarchy in this country. He practically said that known sympathizers with anarchy may meet when and where they please and that the police force is powerless to disperse them or prevent the meetings until some overt act of defiance is committed.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Kind Permission of the Editor.

Illinois State Register: The *State Register* is glad to know that some of our churches are engaged in daily and nightly pressing the claims of religion upon the people. Let the good work go on.

No Excuse or Justification.

Washington *Press:* A Democratic doctor recommends that his party stop "apologizing for being on earth." The suggestion is a good one, since no adequate apology can be framed.

Expecting Too Much.

San Francisco *Post:* The Republicans seem to be getting their rights in West Virginia. Possibly even the Indiana Legislature may become a law-abiding body some day.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK LEFT A RICH WOMAN.

Precarious Condition of the King of Holland—Cardinal Manning's Silver Jubilee—Pronouncements in Favor of a Bimetallic Money Standard—The Souvenir to Be Given Mrs. Phelps Before Her Departure for the United States—John Ruskin Dangerously Ill.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Empress Frederick's visit to Sandringham has been one of great interest to her. Quietly and without any kind of ceremony the Prince of Wales gathered together during her stay there as many of her friends as were in England. Lord and Lady Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair, Sir Frederick Leighton, and others have come and gone during her visit. She is looking well and brighter. She talks openly but quietly of her deep sorrow. She will return to Osborne before leaving England, the Queen being most anxious to bring about a meeting between her and the Empress Eugénie, who is now in the Isle of Wight. The sum of money the Empress Frederick will get under the will of the Duchess of Galliera is said to amount to 5,000,000 francs, and is left to her absolutely. She will be rich when the money is invested and her affairs settled. She had been advised by the Queen's lawyers with regard to the arrangements made for her by the Emperor Frederick. Apart from a fortune of £40,000 a year as Queen dowager of Prussia the generous present Emperor was most anxious that as regards money matters his mother should have everything done that was possible. The off-and-on party to meet the Empress Frederick at Sandringham last week was scarcely as successful as the large convivial house party of twenty-five, including Mr. and Mrs. Leopold B. Rothschild, Sir Oscar Clayton, and Lord and Lady Cork, which broke up on her arrival. The constant arrival and departure of guests must have been perplexing, but the Prince of Wales personally superintended the whole of the arrangements, which were kept a profound secret until carried out.

THE KING OF HOLLAND NEAR DEATH.

The King of Holland is again in a precarious condition. The illness from which he is suffering shows signs of increasing severity, and it is not likely his life will be much prolonged. He suffers great discomfort, and his pain is distressing to witness. The Queen, whose devotion is unsurpassed, nurses him and never leaves his room. The question of a regency is already being discussed, and it seems likely that the Queen, whose devotion has awakened feelings of great respect among the people, with whom she was not at first popular, will have everything her own way.

THE BISMARCK—MORIER INCIDENT.

I hear that the Bismarck-Morier incident has not created the slightest friction between the Governments of Berlin and St. James. Lord Salisbury has had no communication on the matter whatever. The whole affair is being treated as a private matter between Sir Robert and Bismarck, whose relations have never been friendly.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SILVER JUBILEE.

The silver jubilee of Cardinal Manning's episcopate will be made the occasion of a testimonial which takes the form of freeing his procathedral at Kensington from a debt of £11,000. Cardinal Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster in succession to Cardinal Wiseman in 1865. The twenty-fifth anniversary will not actually occur, therefore, until 1890, but it is well to take time by the forelock in these affairs. Already the fund has assumed goodly dimensions. The Duchess of Newcastle, Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Edmund Talbot are among the donors of £25 each. The Comte de Paris gives £20.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Most of the elections in England are accompanied by frantic exhortations to vote for this or that candidate, this or that party, this or that principle. Lord Rosebery limited his injunction to the first word of this appeal. All he had to say was "vote." As the debilitated dandy in Dickens' story thought it was better to hang the wrong fellow than no fellow, so Lord Rosebery held it was better to vote for the wrong man than not to vote at all. The County Councils will meet as regularly organized bodies April 1. The interval will not be given up to idleness. They will presently enter upon a sort of intermediate state of semi-animation as what the act terms "provisional councils," whose first business will be to complete their organization by electing County Aldermen, who may be chosen from their own number or outside. They may not be more than one in six of the Councilors. This proportion will give nineteen Aldermen to the County of London to 118 elected members. This choice of Aldermen will at once be decisive indication of the character of the new body, and will for good or for evil help to confirm that character.

THE BIMETALLIC CRUSADE.

Whatever Mr. Chaplin undertakes he does thoroughly. It is his strong conviction that bimetallism is the burning question of the near future, which induces him to devote his brief vacation to a bimetallic crusade. Bimetallism makes stranger bedfellows than misfortune, for it seems that Messrs. George Howell, Joseph Cowen, Samuel Smith, Samuel Montague, and Bradlaugh are all agreed upon the subject. The Chambers of Commerce have both pronounced strongly in its favor.

SOUVENIR TO MRS. PHELPS.

Lady Salisbury and Lady Rosebery will present Tuesday afternoon a souvenir bracelet, a half hoop, composed of eleven fine African diamonds furnished by Mr. Carrington, who received the commission for the Queen's jubilee necklace, subscribed for by several friends, to Mrs. Phelps to commemorate her sojourn in London. The movement has given rise to some heartburning questions among the members of that most susceptible body, the corps diplomatique. It has been asked more than once why the Countess Karolyi, who tarried here much longer and entertained largely, received no such mark of attention.

BALL AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Mr. and Miss Balfour's ball, given at St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, Wednesday last was a new departure in Secretarial hospitality and one which much commended itself to Dublin people. The dancers had a perfect floor, lots of space, and supper in the picture gallery. Mr. Liddell and his musicmen were placed on the dancing floor—not above, as usual. Between 600 and 700 guests filled the hall comfortably, but did not overcrowd it, and as many of the dresses had been ordered for the coming drawing-room in February the general effect was exceedingly good.

"CENTURY OF BRITISH ART."

Sir Coutts Lindsay, with his "Century of British Art, 1737-1837," at the Grosvenor Gallery, has thrown back the New Gallery on the relic hunters and left the Academy nowhere. Such handsome Gainsboroughs, nipping northeasterly Constables, rich brown and yellow Reynoldses, and masterly genuine Cromes from Norwich and clever sham ones from France are not to be seen together elsewhere in London. In comparison, the British side of the National Gallery is a den of confusion. The private view at the Grosvenor Saturday afternoon was remarkable, both for the quantity and quality of those who patronized it. The terrible block on the staircase was, I regret to say, repeated. The Duke of Manchester conducted the Duchess, in a gold embroidered jacket and skirt in the shades of dark green, from Gainsborough to Reynolds and from Turner to Crome. Lady De Grey also evinced partiality for gold embroidery. Lady Randolph Churchill was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Frewen. Many ladies, Mrs. Ronalds among the number, probably regretted they had come in velvet and fur. Mr. Wilson Barrett evidently did his best to console Mr. Gilbert for his recent disappointments. The Russian Ambassador brought his daughter. Lord Granby, in a short jacket, was the sole representative of the House of Commons. Lord Rowton seemed almost as much bored as Lord Hood. Lord Wantage had a good deal more to say about the troubles of the Honorable Artillery Company than about the merits of the second series. Lady Onslow took a regretful farewell of the inaugural functions. Sir Coutts Lindsay looked more cheerful than he has done ever since the great schism when Tom Taylor wrote "Still Waters."

REOPENING OF THE CRITERION.

Electrics seem to have engrossed public attention, but it was evident Saturday evening that they had long since given place to nitrates. Since Betsy disappeared Mr. Wyndham has adorned the Criterion with gold paper and amber draperies. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, accompanied by their children and Sir George Arthur, came to witness the revival. Lady Diana Huddleston in the next box was in powder. Lord and Lady Londesborough brought a large party from Grosvenor Square. Lady Hothfield in black and crimson and Lady Randolph Churchill in dark blue and black were both in the stalls, which were to a large extent invaded by the greater and lesser luminaries of the nitrate world.

BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Edward and Lady Alice Stanley leave England Wednesday for Canada via New York. They will be away about four months.

RUSKIN DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Mr. Ruskin is dangerously ill at Brentwood. Certain differences between the present attack and those which preceded it cause the utmost anxiety to his friend.

EDMUND YATES.

HARRISON'S GENEALOGY.

He Descended from Master John Harrison, Virginia's First Governor—No Relation to Cromwell's Butcher—His Family Tree, Coat of Arms, and Crest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—There have been many statements made in the last month to the effect that the President-elect was a descendant from Cromwell's Gen. Harrison. The President-elect has been written to on the subject, and his widely-published reply went to show that if he did not believe that the associate of the "bloody Cromwell" was his ancestor he was not entirely sure of the fact.

I am able to asseverate and conclusively prove, I think, that the next President of the United States is no more descended from the regicide than he is from the regicide's chief, whose history is entirely damnable, and whose name is an utter abomination.

Mr. B. E. Blackford, originally of Fredericksburg, Va., but a resident of Washington for the last five decades, has made heraldry and genealogy his fad for many years, and has made an especial study of the lineage and ancestry of the old Virginia families. He fought beneath the Stars and Bars in the Rebellion, and in his Democracy he is noteworthy and unrelenting. These facts gave an additional emphasis when he said to me the other day:

"As an old Virginian I resent the idea that the descendants of one of the oldest of our Virginia families and the President-elect of our country should for a moment be considered to have sprung from regicides and Cromwellian satraps. The glaring character of the misstatement can be shown in a few words. Cromwell's Gen. Harrison is merely supposed to have come to America after Cromwell's execution, in 1660. Now, as I will prove to you, the ancestor of the President-elect was governing Virginia in 1623, twenty-seven years before the Cromwellite is said to have come to America."

Master John Harrison.

"Among the second importation of Virginia colonists under John Smith, about the year 1609, was one Master John Harrison, gentleman. In 1623 the Virginia Company, as a private corporation, was extinguished, and Master John Harrison was made Governor of Virginia. To him, in 1645, was born a son, who in due time became known as Benjamin Harrison of Surrey. This son was the first great landed proprietor of his name in Virginia. He was buried at Westover, on the James River, and a monument was erected on the lawn of the family estate. The monument, which is still extant, bears the following epitaph:

> Here lyeth the body of Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, who did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God; was always loyal to his Prince, and a great benefactor to his country.

"This worthy man," continued Mr. Blackford, "left three sons. The eldest was a Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, who died in April, 1710, at the age of 37. A monument was erected to his memory in Westover at the expense of the State. He left a son named Benjamin, who married a daughter of Robert Carter of Corotoman, called King Carter, and a celebrity in those days. This Benjamin Harrison was, with his two daughters, killed by lightning. Of his sons the first was Benjamin, the great-grandfather of the President-elect, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It could not have been said of him that he was always loyal to his Prince, but it can be said that he was the father of a ruler and the great-grandfather of a ruler of a country far more great and happy than ever Prince or King drew bounty from.

"The signer of the Declaration of Independence married Miss Bassett. They had three sons—Benjamin, Carter (a member of Congress), and William Henry, ninth President of the United States. There was one daughter, who married Randolph N. Wilton.

"President Harrison's son, John Scott, was the father of the President-elect, and I think you will admit that the succession from Master John to the gentleman who will succeed Mr. Cleveland the 4th of March has been clearly shown."

Harrison's Family Tree.

Mr. Blackford rapidly drew a partial genealogical tree, which tells its own story at a glance:

MASTER JOHN HARRISON,
First Governor of Virginia in 1623.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON OF SURREY.
Born 1645.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON OF BERKELEY.
Died April, 1710.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Killed by lightning.
His son,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Great-grandfather of the President-elect.
His son,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
President of the United States.
His son,
JOHN SCOTT HARRISON,
father of
THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

"Hugh Griggsby," continued my genealogical enthusiast, who insisted on supplementing his facts with documentary evidence, "in his book on the 'Convention of 1776,' says of the Harrison family: 'Of all the ancient families in the colony that of Harrison, if not the oldest, is one of the oldest,' and added: 'From 1623 to this date, a period of two centuries and a half, the name has been distinguished for the patriotism, the intelligence, and the moral worth of those who have borne it.'"

Mr. Blackford also showed me the coat of arms of the Harrison family and described them as follows in heraldic vernacular:

"Perpale gu. and az.; an eagle displayed or murally gorged of the first, between two pheons in fesse arg., chief indented erminois.

"Crest. The faces fessivise ppr. banded gu., surmounted by an anchor erect, entwined by a cable—all gold.

"A prominent English family, the Harrisons of Tynemouth," said Mr. Blackford in conclusion, "of record in Burke's Landed Gentry, has adopted these arms and the crest, although their genealogy is not traceable to the far older family, the Harrisons of Virginia."

An American Is Needed.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): It is to be hoped that the incoming Administration will be able to find some man for the English Mission not only of thoroughly American ideas at home but of the courage and dignity to assert them abroad—a man who will take with him to London and keep constantly by him an alert and proper sense of the responsibilities with which he is intrusted. The Minister at St. James' who poses as a guest of Great Britain rather than the diplomatic representative of the United States is bound to prove a failure.

When We May Expect Canada.

Portland *Oregonian:* If the time shall ever come when English speaking peoples will form a grand coalition for purposes offensive and defensive, then America can belong to the United States, and Canada be a strong factor in the continental unit, but until some such improbable and distant alliance shall be effected the American continent must maintain its present components.

Blow at the Native Democratic Press.

Cleveland *Leader:* There ought to be a society for the prevention of expressions of ignorance by Democratic editors of Ohio.

NEED OF A NEW JURY LAW

JUDGE PRENDERGAST PREPARES A BILL FOR REFORM.

No Man or Set of Men to Have the Power of Naming Jurors—Under the Provisions of the Bill the "Packing" of a Jury Would Be Utterly Impossible—Two Commissioners in Each County and the Panel Drawn by Chance.

At the request of some citizens who favored and of some who opposed the adoption of the Jury Commission law about a year ago, Judge Prendergast has prepared a bill for a jury commission and amending the law concerning the mode of selecting grand and petit jurors. The bill will be introduced in the Legislature tomorrow. The Judge, concerning the scope and object of the bill, had the following to say:

"It is universally agreed that the mode of selecting jurors should be changed. By law the selecting of grand jurors is left entirely to the county boards throughout the State, and so serious have been and are the dangers and evils resulting from that mode, and so apparent are they, that it would be a waste of time to argue them.

"In like manner to the County Board is given the power of selecting the petit jurors, and while, because of the vastly greater number of petit jurors required for service in the courts throughout the year and the inability of county boards to name all of them, the evil of such provision is not as glaring as the provision allowing the County Board to select the grand jury, for which there are but twenty-three men to be selected for each term, yet, essentially, the County Board is as unfitted for such service in relation to petit jurors as it is in relation to grand jurors.

"Nothing that I say is to be considered as relating to the persons constituting the county boards in this or any other county. The bill that I have drawn proceeds on the principle that no man or set of men whatever, whether high or low, rich or poor, respectable or otherwise, should have power to say who shall and who shall not be grand or petit jurors. This is too dangerous a power to be given to any man or men—dangerous to themselves and to the community. The bill in no wise changes the law relating to juries except as to the mode of selecting them and except in minor particulars. As it was necessary to rewrite several sections of the act on juries in order to make them conform in phraseology to the change proposed, it may not be necessary to publish the whole bill, but the substantial provisions relating to the creation of a jury commission and providing for the selection of grand and petit jurors are as follows:

"The bill provides that the Judges of each county shall appoint two Jury Commissioners, one from each of the leading political parties, who shall place the names of all registered and qualified voters of the county upon tickets and then place the names of voters in each precinct in a box, shake the box thoroughly, and draw one-tenth of the number of names therefrom. This shall be done as to each precinct in the county separately. The names thus drawn shall be placed in a large box to be known as the 'jury box,' which shall be locked and placed in the office of the Jury Commissioners. The clerks of all courts desiring jurors shall repair to the office of the Jury Commissioners at the proper time, and after the jury box has been shaken, and in the presence of the Jury Commissioners, the clerk shall draw from the box a sufficient number of names for jury service in his court. The Sheriff shall summon the persons thus selected, and thereupon the Judge of the court shall examine all persons summoned and appearing both as to their exemptions and qualifications, and not permit any person to act or sit as a juror who is exempt or who is not qualified for such service, and after such examination the names of the persons accepted by the Judge shall be placed in a box in each court, and as jurors are needed for the actual trial of cases they shall be drawn by the bailiff or clerk impartially from this court-room jury box.

"In this way a jury can be drawn from the body of the people and examined by a tribunal in which they are to serve, and neither the Judge nor any other officer or person will have it in his power to exclude from the jury lists any persons except those who are exempt and those who are disqualified. If those provisions are followed out such a thing as packing a jury will be utterly impossible, and every person desiring a fair jury trial will get it.

THE GRAND JURY.

"As to the grand jury, the bill provides that the clerk of the court in which the grand jury is required shall repair to the office of the Jury Commissioners and in their presence and in like manner draw from the jury box the names of fifty voters, who shall be summoned into court, and the court shall examine such persons as to their qualifications and select impartially from those qualified and not exempt and none others twenty-three persons, residents as near as may be of different occupations, who shall constitute the grand jury.

"There is retained in the bill the provision that the court may, if satisfied that the ends of justice require it, cause a special grand jury to be summoned, as now provided by law.

"All special venires for petit jurors must be served upon persons whose names are drawn in a manner provided by the bill from the jury box.

"The bill also provides that no person shall be compelled to serve as a grand or petit juror for more than one term in three years, and the persons who have been adjudged exempt are not to be again summoned and may obtain a certificate of exemption.

"The bill, if passed, is intended to be operative through the whole State, as it is contrary to law and the spirit of our Constitution to have any such law operative only in Cook County.

"There are other minor features and provisions in the bill which are not important. They are merely matters of detail. The jury commission provided for in this bill is economical. There are but two such officers, and they are empowered to employ but one clerk. By law their compensation shall not exceed $1,500 in counties of the second class, and in the smaller class of counties shall not exceed $100 per annum.

"In addition to the present qualifications for jurors it is provided that they must be able to read and write the English language, and grand jurors must be householders residing with their families. By the provisions of this bill all the people are protected in all their rights so far as trial by jury can protect them. No political party or element of the community can have any special privileges or benefits, or be subject to any injustice because of the operation of the law.

"Perhaps the reason why I was requested to draw this bill was because it was well known that I both favored an amendment to the Jury law and strenuously opposed the adoption of the late Jury Commission act for various reasons not necessary to be repeated. The institution of jury trial is a most valuable safeguard of individual right and liberty, but the abuses that have grown up in connection with it have made it a reproach. The law, owing to its present imperfections, permits, if indeed it does not invite, grand and petit jury packing."

How Would Hanging Do?

Philadelphia *American:* There is but one just and effectual penalty for men who corrupt the ballot. That is disfranchisement for life.

The Woods Are Full of Good Men.

Omaha *Bee:* There is a abundance of excellent material outside of the Senate from which to construct a strong and able Cabinet.

Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized.
W m. M. Dee, 165 Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Short Hand by Mail.

New and improved method, mastered in half the time of the old. Positions secured. Address Prof. W. O. Melton, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Speakers, singers, and actors find that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral improves and aids the voice.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

BONDS.

We offer $50,000 North Chicago Street Ry. Co. 20-year 5s. The entire issue is $1,500,000 on property of the North Chicago City Ry. Co. and all the acquired property of the North Chicago Street Ry. Co., the estimated value of which is at least $6,000,000. We consider these bonds a choice investment.

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At lowest rates of interest on Chicago Real Estate.
Building Loans made.
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On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
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FOR SALE.

$10,000 Kansas City, Kan., 7s.
$6,000 Olathe, Kan., 7s.
$10,000 Nickerson, Kan., 6s.
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Offered subject to chance of previous sale
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
232 La Salle-st.

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On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
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Desires a position of trust and responsibility with good firm or corporation as confidential clerk, office man, or manager. Is familiar with commercial credits and collections. O 46, Tribune office.

FARM LOANS.

$650, $700, $900, $1,000, $1,200, $2,000, Guaranteed by the Lombard Investment Co. For sale by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
232 La Salle-st.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

The Government of Newfoundland invite tenders for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the Colony of about 250 miles in length. Full particulars and other information as to conditions of proposed contract can be obtained on application to MESSRS. SEWARD, DA COSTA & GUTHRIE, Solicitors, 29 Nassau Street, New York.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
New York	$142,697,920	$130,972,327
Boston	17,002,406	16,618,260
Chicago	8,863,000	10,018,000
Philadelphia	11,667,019	10,821,482
St. Louis	3,275,592	2,938,421
Baltimore	1,914,132	2,224,558
New Orleans	2,896,529	2,323,062

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 25c premium; Boston, par to 5c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The local money market was quiet and featureless yesterday. The tendency was towards an increase in the supply of loanable funds. The influx of currency from the country had practically ceased, and shipments, on the other hand, were also light. The wants of local borrowers were moderate, and rates were generally in their favor, though some banks still reported a fair business in loans and discounts at 7 per cent. Commercial paper was scarce in the open market, the best selling at 6 per cent. New York exchange was quoted nominally at par to 25c premium. Sterling was firmer, and the report that $500,000 had been shipped from New York will doubtless be confirmed. Following were the rates:

	60 days.	Demand.
Posted rates	486½	489½
Actual	486	488¾
Documentary	484¾	487½

There was considerable inquiry for favorite local securities, but brokers were not able to find what were wanted, and for the kind of securities that could be got there were few bids. Bank stocks were in especially strong demand, but they were closely held. Brokers are anxious to see new bonds come on the market. The $1,000,000 West Side Tunnel 5s, which are to be issued Feb. 1, it is believed will find a quick sale. Some private dickering has been going on, it is understood, in the stock of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, and 95 is mentioned as the price at which this new stock is changing hands. At the Stock Exchange were sold 100 Gas Trusts, buyer 30, at 36½, 10 shares Opera-House Company at 129¾, 150 shares North Chicago Street Railroad at 112½, 50 shares Union Stock-Yards at 110, and $7,000 City Railway 4½s at 99⅞.

The First National Bank has just bought $200,000 bonds of the Grand Avenue (Midland) Hotel Company of Kansas City to resell in the market, the company being controlled by Chicago capital. The bonds are 5 per cent 10-20s, and are part of an issue of $450,000. The hotel property cost the company $1,050,000, and has been leased for ten years on terms that yield a net income of $75,000 per annum. As the company is capitalized for $750,000 the income takes care of the bonds and gives over 6 per cent to the stock. The bonds are selling at 98.

People interested in railroad stocks were not tempted by yesterday's market. The news of the day was not encouraging to the bulls. The partial recovery of Atchison was attributed to the covering of shorts, and it was not generally believed that the stock would hold the regained ground. The reduction of the Illinois Central's dividend from 7 to a 5 per cent basis was also dispiriting. The rumored purchase of 10,000 shares of Atchison for European account, on the other hand, was regarded as an indication that better things might be hoped for.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—With some few exceptions stocks were general higher during the forenoon and the market was quite as strong as at any time yesterday, though the advances were small, except in the cases of Atchison and Delaware & Hudson. The former, however, was the special feature of the forenoon, and furnished over 30 per cent of the whole business. It opened ⅜ higher at 49¾, and advanced steadily to 51⅛ by a little after 11 o'clock, but reacted to 50⅝ by 12:30 o'clock.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was lower, Lackawanna selling at 140⅝, ½, Delaware & Hudson 137, Erie 28⅜, ¼, Reading 48⅜, Atchison 50⅜, ¼, Burlington 109⅝, Rock Island 98⅛, Missouri Pacific 72⅝, ⅜, Northwestern 107⅛, 107, St. Paul 65, 64⅞, Union Pacific 63⅛, ⅛, Canada Southern 50⅞, Lake Shore 102⅛, 101⅞, 102, New England 45⅞, ½, Pullman Palace-Car 194, 193¾, Texas Pacific 20⅞, ⅝, ¼.

The bears tried their hand again in the afternoon, the selling being attributed largely to Chicago. The Granger and coal stocks declined sharply, Delaware & Hudson, Northwestern, and Missouri Pacific losing most heavily.

The market closed dull around the lowest figures of the afternoon. Important net declines from opening prices were: Canada Southern, ¼; Delaware & Hudson, ⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, ⅝; Northwestern, ⅛; Pullman, ½; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, ½; do preferred, 1; Texas Pacific, ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜. Atchison advanced ⅛ net and Hocking Valley ⅛.

Money on call easy at 1½@2½ per cent, last loan 2, closing offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 486 for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 197,561 shares, including: Atchison, 43,640; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,300; Delaware & Hudson, 3,255; Erie, 5,500; Lake Shore, 11,256; Missouri Pacific, 9,316; Northwestern, 7,997; Reading, 23,900; St. Paul, 12,175; Texas Pacific, 3,630; Union Pacific, 4,919; Western Union, 8,990.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Jan. 22	Closing. Jan. 21
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	5,520	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
Atlantic & Pac.	500	8	8	8	....
Atchison	44,580	51⅛	49⅝	50	48⅞
C., B. & Q.	1,215	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝
Canada Southern	1,610	51⅛	50⅝	51	51⅛
Central Pacific	200	36	36	36	....
Ches. & O.	650	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19
Do 1st pfd	650	16⅝	15	16⅝	16
Do 2d pfd	645	18	18	18	...
C., C., C. & I.	100	58	58	58	56⅛
Con. Gas	985	82	81⅝	82	81⅝
Col. Coal & I.	450	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
C. & E. I. pfd	200	95	95	95	95
Chic. Gas Trust	1,085	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36⅛
D., L. & W.	14,600	141⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
Del. & Hud.	3,705	137⅝	136	136	136⅝
Erie	5,540	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
Do pfd	400	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝	65
Do seconds	50,000	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
E. T. & Ga.	850	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
Do 1st pfd	200	66	65	65	....
Do 2d pfd	100	22	22	22	22
G. B., W. & St. P.	100	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	....
Hocking Valley	700	26	25⅛	26	25⅝
Ill. Cent.	1,348	114⅛	114	114⅛	115
Jersey Cent.	1,650	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛
K. & T.	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Lake Shore	11,556	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	102
Louis. & Nash.	300	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Do pfd	900	58⅝	58	58⅝	58⅝
Mo. Pacific	9,536	73	72⅛	72⅝	72⅝
Do pfd	270	94	93⅝	94	93⅝
Mich. Cent.	710	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	86⅛
Manhattan	700	94	92⅝	94	92⅝
Northwest	7,697	107⅝	107	107⅝	107⅝
New England	11,405	45⅝	44⅝	45	45
N. Pacific pfd	1,575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Jan. 22	Closing. Jan. 21
O. Trans.	1,011	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ont. & W.	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Ohio & Miss.	1,200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Omaha com	800	32½	32	32	31¾
Do pfd	320	93	92	92	92½
Pacific Mail	500	36¾	36	36	36¾
Pullman	4,348	195	193¾	193¾	193¾
Reading	24,000	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝
Rich. Terminal	1,075	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
Do pfd	200	79	78½	79	....
Rock Island	1,100	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	98⅞
Rome & W.	100	89	89	89	....
St. Paul	12,275	65¼	64¾	64¾	65¼
Do pfd	1,020	104⅞	103	103	104¾
St. P. M. & M.	300	100⅛	100¼	101¼	100½
St. L. & S. F.	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½
Do pfd	250	66	65⅝	65⅝	62⅝
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Tex. Pacific	3,730	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tenn. Coal	200	32¼	32	32	32½
Union Pacific	4,929	63⅜	63	63⅜	63½
W. & L. E. pfd	1,020	62¼	61¾	62	61¾
Wabash	600	13	12¾	13	....
Western Union	7,990	84¼	84¾	84¾	84¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143¼	Fargo	133
American	109	United States	73¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	127¾	U. S. 4½s reg	109
U. S. 4s coup	127¾	U. S. 4½s coup	109

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 A&P gtd 4s 79¼ | 3000 M&SP1-C&MR5s 99¾
11000 BCR&N 1st 99¼ | 5000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s 104@104¼
1000 CPa gld 6s of '95 113 | 8000 M&SP1s-I&DEx 122¼
6000 CS 1st gtd 107 | 3000 MK&T gn 6s 59
5000 C&Ocp 4s rcgn ctf 81 | 6000 NC&StL 1st 125
1000 C&O cur reog cft 30 | 8000 NYC deb 111¼
15000 CO&SW mtg 108¼ | 24000 NYC&StL 4s 92¼@92⅛
75000 CB&Q 7s 131½ | 5000 OgnT 6s 103
5000 C&IF11 gn 5s 99¼ | 18000 P&R 1st pfd inc 92½
5000 CRI&P 5s cp 108¼ | 6000 P&R g m 4s 90½
20000 CHV&T 5s 81¾@82 | 6000 P&W 1st 77¼@77¼
6000 D&RG 1st 63¼ | 7000 RT trust 6s 98
5000 GC&SF gld 6s 75 | 5000 StLA&T 1st 94
30000 GC&SF 1st 107¼@108¼ | 10000 StL&IM 1st 109¼
10000 GBW&SP in 19¼ | 5000 StPM&M 2d 120¼
12000 GBW&St P 1st 75 | 10000 UPs 1st-'97 113¼
5000 H&StJo cn 120 | 23000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst 92
11000 KyCen 1st 4s 77@77⅛ | 48000 WS gtd 4s 104¼
53000 Knox&O 1st 102¼@102¼
10000 Mid of NJ 1st 116¼
7000 MLS&W con 94¼

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 Can So 1st gtd 107¼ | 3000 OSL 6s 114
1000 CNJ g m 5s 109¼ | 25000 P&R 1st pfd inc 92½@92¼
5000 CPa bds of 1898 109¼ | 40000 P&R 2d pfd inc 80½@80¼
1000 CR&BCGa col gld 100½ | 40000 P&R 3d pfd inc 69¾@69¼
5000 C&O cp as reor ctf 81½ | 70000 P&R g m 4s 90@90¾
11000 CRI&P 5s coup 108¼ | 20000 R&W 1st 77
5000 CSF&C 5s 97½ | 5000 R&D 5s 105
5000 CCC&I 1st 122½ | 8000 RT trust 6s 97¾@98
5000 CHV&T 5s 82 | 5000 StLA&T 1st 94¼
20000 DBC&A 1st 75 | 1000 StLA&T 2 ...
7000 D&M 1st-Dak D 103 | 18000 StL&IM—C&F 1st 102¼
2000 F W & D 1st 99¾ | 1000 StL&IM 1st 109
20000 G B W & S P inc 19½ | 5000 StL&IM 2d 108
18000 GC&SF 1st 108@108¼ | 3000 SPM&M 2d 120¾
20000 KPa 1st con 114 | 10000 T&W con cnv tr 87
5000 L&Ntr bd 6s 110¾ | 10000 TCI&R 6s—BD 1st 89½@90
15000 M&SW conv 94 | 12000 TexPa 1st 5s 90@90⅛
6000 M&SP 1st-SoMD 110¾ | 30000 TPa 2d inc 37¼@37⅜
12000 MK&T gn 5s 54⅞@55 | 7000 TAA&NM 1st 99¾
5000 NYC Ex 5s 105 | 10000 Va Mid g m 79@80
50000 NYC 1st rg 134⅝@134⅝ | 6000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst 92¼
20000 NYC&St L 4s 92¾ | 74000 WS gtd 4s 105¼@105½
20000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 92
7000 NPa 1stcp 116¼
1000 OgnImp 1st 105½
12000 OR&N 1st 110¼
15000 Ogn T 6s 102⅝@102¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5 Seaboard Nat Bk 127 | 13000 GC&SF gld 6s 75@76
1000 B&O 5s 110¼ | 2000 KPa 1st con 113¼
6000 Bkln Elv 1s 109¼ | 2000 LNO&T 2d 49
4000 BCR&N 1st 99¼ | 2000 MetEl 2d 107¼
5000 Can So 2d 94¾ | 5000 MLS&W con 94
4000 C&O 1st-Series A 115 | 3000 M&SP1s-C&MR5s 99
5000 CNJ gm 5s 109¼@109⅜ | 3000 M & E 7s-'71 137¼
19000 C&O cp 4s rg ctf 81¼@81½ | 4000 NYC&StL 4s 92¼@92⅜
11000 CB&Q-Neb Ex 4s 93@93¾ | 5000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 102¼
27000 C R I & P 5s cp 108¼@108¼ | 10000 NYS&W 1st ref 5s 95¼
5000 CRI&P 5s reg 105¼ | 1000 Or Imp 1st 105
2000 Clev&Can 1st 94¼ | 24000 Pa of Mo 1st 4s 99¼
1000 CHV&T 5s 82 | 4000 P&R 1st pfd 92¼@92½
11000 D&H cp '94 117@117¼ | 46000 P&R g m 4s 90¼@90⅛
4000 D & R G 4s 75¾@76 | 5000 StLA&T 1st 94¾
6000 D&RG W1st astd 75¼ | 3000 UPa s f 120
5000 DBC&A 1st 104¼ | 32000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst 93
2000 D&IR 1st 99 | 24000 WStL&P1s—DetD trst 116
18000 D&M 1st—Dak D 102 | 35000 WS gtd 4s 105@105¼
5000 GC&SF 1st 108¼ | 2000 WS reg 104⅝@104¼
| 3000 WNY&P 1st 99¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	40,100	50	51	49⅝	50
Union Pacific	250	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Flint & P. M. pfd	50	98	98	98	98
A. & Pacific	350	8	8	8	8
C. B. & Q.	130	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
O. S. Line	100	43	43	43	43
C. B. & N.	750	57¼	57¼	57	57
Pullman	100	195	195	194	194
Mexican Central	800	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Chic. & W. Mich.	50	35	35	35	35

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Atch Coll 5s 88 | 5000 Cala So inc 49
5000 Sandusky 5s 105 | 20000 Sonora 7s 80⅛@81
2800 Atch coll 5s 81¼@82 | 9000 So Kan inc 85
1000 N Eng 7s 126¼ | 19000 Mex Cent scrip 100
5000 do 2ds 106¼ | 7000 C K W 5s 81
54000 Mex Cent 4s 68¾@69¼ | 1000 do inc 26
3500 C B & N 5s 100 | 1000 L. E. 1st 104¼

Money at the clearing-house 2 per cent. Call loans are 3@4 per cent and time paper is 4@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—The market closed unsettled and lower: Pennsylvania, 53⅞@54; Reading, 24⅛@24 3-16; Lehigh Valley, 54⅛@54¼; Reading general 4s, 90⅛@90¼; Reading 1st preferred, 92@92⅛; Reading 2d preferred, 80@80⅛; Reading 3d preferred, 69⅛@69⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Consols closed at 98 13-16 for money and 98 13-16 for the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35¼; Erie, 28¾; do seconds, 104⅛; Illinois Central, 116¾; St. Paul common, 66⅛; Reading, 24⅝; Mexican Central firsts, 71¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £4,000.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Three per cent rentes, 83f for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $4.25; Calumet & Hecla, $28.50; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $15.50; Huron, $4.50; Osceola, $19.00; Quincy, $77.00; Tamarack, $150.00; San Diego, $25.25.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged less active yesterday, with a tendency to lower prices for grain and a little better buying of hog products. The weather was fine, the expected cold wave having passed over mildly, and there was not much outside support to any of the markets, while the home crowd was mostly bearish on the cereals.

The increase in the visible supply of corn for the last two weeks tells the story of a large movement around this city on cut rates of freight. Chicago is left out almost hopelessly by the arrangements made by certain railroad officials to carry corn Eastward from Western points at cheaper rates than the sum of transportation charges to and from this city. The receipts here are light, and the shipments are made mostly from an area which lies directly beyond Chicago as referred to New York and New England. It is switched around us in deference to the theory if not the cry of "anything to beat Chicago."

One-third of the receipts of wheat reported from Minneapolis yesterday were from an elevator that was burned recently, and the grain is reported as "burnt wheat."

The 22,000,000 bu reported as in store at Odessa should be understood to include all kinds of grain. Geddes received a correction yesterday, stating that the wheat in store there is 2,100,000 qrs, which is equal to about 16,750,000 bu.

Montreal is reported to have suffered from a pressure to sell a large quantity of Minneapolis flour sent to that city.

Jerry Steever was laughed at Monday for having covered 6,250 tcs short lard at about $6.90 for May. Yesterday the laugh went the other way, and he was employed by one big short to help cover at more money. It was long ago remarked that "he laughs best who laughs last."

New York reports 136,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 74,000 bu corn for Europe. Of the 128,000 bu wheat received in Liverpool during the last three days reported, only the odd 8,000 bu were "American." This term, however, does not include shipments from the Pacific slope.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull and steady, with only a local trade. The market was practically closed before the later break in wheat. Exporters and sellers were said to be nearly in accord, but the slight outstanding difference in views prevented business.

Wheat was slow and weaker. The cables from Liverpool reported a poor demand for wheat there, the weather in the West was fine, a large increase in the quantity on ocean passage gave encouragement to the bears, and the local crowd was disposed to sell on the supposition that a little extra pressure would be sufficient to force out a long holding by Bloom. Nelson, Helmholz, Hutchinson, Bryant, and Jones were moderate buyers on a little decline, and Bloom increased his holdings some, while there were good buying orders in the hands of other operators to take wheat if it should be offered at $1.00½ for May. Some of these were believed to be for the Fairbank interest, and the fact held the market above that figure till late in the session, when it gave way under selling by Counselman and Cobb. An effort was made by Baker to stop the market from going below $1.00, but Bloom's wheat came out, followed by a lot supposed to be for Archie Fisher, and the feeling became really heavy, with Cudahy the best buyer on the break. May opened ⅛c lower at $1.00⅝, advanced to $1.00⅞, declined to 99⅝c, and closed at the inside bid, with July at 8½c discount and February at 4½c discount. Regular No. 2 in store closed nominally at 95c, no sales having been reported. Free on board lots of No. 5 red winter sold at 75c, No. 3 do at 86½@92c and No. 2 at 98c. No. 3 spring sold at 80@98c. Total cash sales, 19 cars and 9,000 bu. In the afternoon May sold down to 98¾c on the curb and back to 99c.

Corn was dull and easier, with slightly larger receipts than had been expected, and a poor demand for shipment, under which No. 4 sold ¼c lower. There was a fair demand for May at 36⅝c, by Schwartz, McDougal, and Gillette, which prevented the market from breaking below that point, and Hutchinson took a little, while the selling was done by the scalpers, with a small quantity for cribbers in the country. May opened unchanged, at 36¾c bid, declined to 36⅝c, and closed at the inside bid, with June at a shade discount, and February at 2½c discount. In store sold at 34⅛c for No. 2 and 30½c for No. 3 in special location, with 30c bid for the latter in ordinary houses. Sample sales were at 29¼@30c for No. 4 mixed, and at 30½@32c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 166 cars.

Oats were quiet and easy during most of the session, with increased trading in May near the close, that month resting ¼@⅜c lower, at 27⅛c bid, after light trading early at 27⅜c and at the split below that, and later at 27⅛c. The late weakness was induced by free selling on the part of Orr-Comes, who were credited with placing about 500,000, a part of which went to Wadhams. June was quiet at ⅛c discount and February nominally 25@25⅛c. No. 2 regular or January closed about ⅛c lower, at 24⅞c nominally, with samples in rather light supply, quiet and easy. Free on board lots sold at [illegible] for No. 3 mixed, [illegible] 27c for do white, 27½@28c for barley-oats, and 25½c for No. 2. Total cash sales, 20 cars.

Rye was quotably steady and quiet, with only light trading on either cash or future account. No. 2 in store sold at 48c and by sample at 49½@50c. Total sales, 5 cars, including 1 car poor No. 3 at 46c. May sold at 51½c, closing firm. Barley continued weak and slow, though the offerings exhibited a slight decrease. A restricted demand from local maltsters was observed, with few shipping orders appearing. Free on board lots sold at 48@65c for No. 3 and 35@60c for No. 4. Total sales, 32 cars, including a car of white No. 3 bay brewing at 70c. The supply was mainly common to fair in quality, with choice to fancy barley scarce.

Provisions opened active and stronger in sympathy with the fact that receipts of hogs at the six points were nearly 10 per cent less than the light arrivals of a year ago. The demand was chiefly for lard, which was bought actively for Cudahy and by other brokers supposed to be acting for Wright, who had the reputation of being the biggest lard short on the market. Cudahy was also a buyer of ribs and pork, and Dunn took 5,000 tcs lard. Hately was also buying lard. Pork was offered freely on the advance, and fell back. Pork opened a shade higher at $12.60 for May, advanced to $12.72½, declined 20c, and closed at $12.52½, with March nominal at a smaller discount of 20c. Lard opened 5c higher, at $7.02½ for May, advanced 10c, and closed at $7.05, with February at 10c discount and March at $6.95 bid. Ribs advanced 7½c to $6.65 for May, and closed at $6.57½, with February at $6.40 bid and other months neglected. There was little trading in anything except for May. Cash sales included 2,900 tcs lard at $6.95@7.05, and 25,000 lbs green hams, average 18 lbs, at 8¾c.

Millstuffs were in the usual request, with bran firm at $11.75@12.50. Middlings sold at $11.50@12.75 and shorts at $10.50@10.87½.

Flaxseed was in light request and uninteresting, with $1.62 or a former price paid for 4 cars No. 1 on track. Futures were neglected, with May offered at $1.64, or 1c below a previous asked price, with $1.61 the best bid. Timothy seed was nearly steady for the best consignments, with prime at $1.57, while poor and common lots were neglected and weak. Sales included 642 bags, at $1.15@1.65 for poor to choice. March was quotably 1c lower with sellers, at $1.62@1.61 bid. Clover-seed attracted no attention, with futures inactive and prime cash nearly steady at $5.15@5.20. Millet seed sold at 36½c and Hungarian at 50c.

There was a moderate trade in most lines of street produce, with former prices ruling in most instances. There was a fair inquiry for dairy products at practically unchanged figures, with fine full cream cheese firmly held, while common skims and low grades were dull and weak. There was a positive scarcity of dressed turkeys, all choice lots selling readily at a fractional advance, with an upward tendency noted in game. Since the opening of the new year there has been a fairly satisfactory trade in wool, with holders inclined to maintain prices as at present. Desirable lots meet with fair sale at the asked figures.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 96¾	95 @ 96¼	95
May	1.00⅞	99⅝@ 1.00⅞	99⅝
July	92⅜	91½@ 92⅜	91½
CORN.			
January	34	....@....	34
February	34¼	34⅛@ 34¼	34⅛
May	36⅝	36⅜@ 36⅝	36⅝
OATS.			
February	25¼	....@....	25
May	27⅝	27¼@ 27⅝	27⅜
MESS PORK.			
February	$12.27½	12.20 @12.32½	12.20
May	12.57½	12.52½@12.72½	12.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.82½	6.95 @ 7.00	6.95
May	6.97½	7.02½@ 7.12½	7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 6.40	6.40 @ 6.47½	6.40
May	6.57½	6.57½@ 6.65	6.57½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 75¾	$ 75¾	$ 81¾
No. 2 corn	47½	47½	52⅜
No. 2 oats	30⅜	....	33
Lard	7.32½	7.32½	7.52½
Mess pork	13.85	13.85	14.25

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts. 1889.	Receipts. 1888.	Shipments. 1889.	Shipments. 1888.
Flour, brls	10,001	19,879	13,441	14,961
Wheat, bu	26,432	24,974	32,083	25,901
Corn, bu	107,136	105,855	72,195	80,229
Oats, bu	79,389	80,005	82,227	82,430
Rye, bu	2,029	3,845	979	2,440
Barley, bu	80,561	49,463	30,888	33,560
Grass seed, lbs	229,800	34,540	214,711	65,579
Flaxseed, bu	7,030	4,345	6,386	9,825
Broom corn, lbs	5,700	71,600	67,366	99,397
Cheese, lbs	40,080	65,420	141,780	110,527
Butter, lbs	190,590	115,289	387,970	261,513
Hides, lbs	425,917	369,415	812,100	549,800
Wool, lbs	9,680	11,768	23,994	100,051

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Jan. 22.	Receipts, bu. Jan. 21.	Shipments, bu. Jan. 22.	Shipments, bu. Jan. 21.
Western.				
Chicago	26,423	19,730	32,083	13,524
Milwaukee	19,100	17,550	1,825	9,025
St. Louis	4,000	8,000	8,000	14,000
Toledo	2,400	1,394	1,500	24,350
Detroit	2,958	8,179	7,144	12,716
Kansas City	1,500	1,500	2,000	7,800
Peoria	2,000	5,800	2,000	6,000
Minneapolis	52,080	56,000	20,160	36,960
Duluth	7,725	6,587	6,548	10,839
Total	118,186	123,940	81,260	135,214
Eastern.				
New York	1,650	9,900		
Philadelphia	1,039	1,805	3,514	7,618
Baltimore	1,850	2,334		
Total	4,539	14,039	3,514	7,618
Grand total	122,725	137,979	87,774	142,832
Same days 1888	256,001	87,870	127,686	89,035

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Weekending Jan. 19, 1889.	Weekending Jan. 12, 1889.	Weekending Jan. 21, 1888.
Flour, brls	181,000	85,000	115,000
Wheat, qrs	162,000	295,000	322,000
Corn, qrs	151,000	113,000	126,000

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	4	7	2	13
Spring wheat	12	11	23	46
Corn	5	152	37	194
Oats	24	1		92
Rye	9			10
Barley		16	43	59
Total	54	255	105	414

Inspected out: 20,133 bu wheat, 400 bu corn, 3,030 bu oats, 3,320 bu rye, and 5,295 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 18 cars wheat, 144 cars corn, 71 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Stocks are moderate and there is a fair consumptive demand at the quotations: Handpicked navies and pea beans, $1.70@1.85 per bu, and do mediums, $1.65@1.75, with inferior stock at $1.00@1.50; California pea beans, $1.95@2.00.

BROOM-CORN—Sales are chiefly in a small way, with some movement in car-lots at $40.00@60.00 per ton. The receipts last week were 190,856 lbs; shipments, 280,285 lbs. Quotations from store were: Fair to fine hurl, 3¾@4½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 2½@3¾c; choice green carpet brush, 3½@4¼c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—There has been scarcely a quotable change in this staple for ten days past and a moderate consumptive demand, without special activity or other feature. The feeling at present is fully steady. The receipts of last week were 1,609,346 lbs; shipments, 1,802,285 lbs. Quotations: Choice ladle packed, 15@17c per lb; fancy creamery, Elgin made, 25@26 per lb; choice Western creamery, 23@25c; fair to good do, 17@20c; choice dairies, 18@21c; common to fair do, 15@17c; good packing stock, 11@13c; rolls, 13½@15c.

CHEESE—Considerable stock is on sale that is either below fine or common skims; such meets with slow sale, while the market for choice creams is firm. The receipts last week were 578,783 lbs; shipments, 983,720 lbs. Revised quotations follow: Finest full cream cheddars, 10¾@11¼c; do flats, 11¼@11½c; Young Americas, 12c; low grades, 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 3@9c.

EGGS—Were in the usual request, with fresh laid steady at 16@17c per doz for guaranteed stock. Icehouse lots were neglected at 15@16c.

GAME—Under light aggregate offerings and a good demand the market was fully steady, with quails and prairie chickens meeting quick sale at the quotations: Prairie chickens, $4.75@5.50 per doz; partridges, $4.25@4.75; quail, $2.25@2.50; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.50; teal do, $1.75@2.50; canvas backs, $10.00@12.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 75@90c; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of oranges continue small and the market is firm; California grown are expected in a few days, with the present offerings chiefly from Florida. Apples and other fruits were unchanged. Quotations: Good to choice apples, $1.25@1.40 per brl in car lots, with greenings and other selected varieties at a premium; apples from store sell at 50@75c advance; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.50 per box; New York grapes, 20@25c per 10-lb basket; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.50@8.00 per brl; bell and cherry do, $8.00@7.00.

HAY—More or less weakness was developed in timothy, owing to a lack of local demand, while the better grades of prairie were steady though quiet. Sales were: On track—12 cars upland prairie at $8.00@7.00. Free on board—12 cars timothy at $10.50@11.15 for No. 1 and $9.50@10.50 for No. 2. Receipts, 742 tons; shipments, 372 tons.

HIDES—No quotable change was reported, with sales on the basis of subjoined prices. The receipts last week were 2,170,462 lbs; shipments, 4,868,088 lbs. No. 1 green salted cows, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼c; No. 1 calf, 6c; deacons, each, 25@30c; dry flint, 10@11c per lb; dry salted, 7@9c.

POTATOES—Were quiet at the quotations, with sales chiefly from store. Selected varieties were in some request for seed purposes on Southern account. Quotations: Good to fancy Burbank, beauty of Hebron, or early rose, 32@34c per bu on track; mixed lots, 26@31c; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

POULTRY—The smallness of the supply, together with the excellent inquiry from buyers, caused an active and stronger market with choice fowls fully ½c higher. Quotations follow: Choice dressed turkeys, 11@12c per lb; chickens, 8½@9½c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@11c; full-feathered geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—The receipts of fresh vegetables from the South are meeting with fair call if attractive, with late varieties quiet and steady at the quotations: Best home grown celery, 15@20c dozen; cabbages, $1.75@2.25 per 100; onions, 16@21c per bu in car lots; flat turnips, 8@10c per bu; rutabagas, 14@15c per bu on track; beets, 60@75c per brl; carrots, 75@90c per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—Dealers report a firm market, with stocks in this city light and fair inquiry on the part of manufacturers. The receipts last week were 283,153 lbs; shipments, 495,622 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 26@29c per lb; medium tub, 31@33c; fine unwashed, 16@22c; medium unwashed, 24@28c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Eastern Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 19@20c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 21	8,175	129	9,711	7,182
Tuesday, Jan. 22	8,500	100	9,800	6,000
Total	16,675	229	19,511	13,182
Last week	25,771	212	60,367	15,259
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 21	2,347	12	4,292	2,336
Tuesday, Jan. 22	3,500	....	3,800	2,000
Total	5,847	12	8,092	4,336
Last week	8,425	106	12,506	4,882

Receipts of hogs for the last three days, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday—less than 27,000—have been disappointingly light, especially to the packers, who seem to be in a "hard way." The same three days last week over 54,000 arrived. From present indications the arrivals for January, 1889, will not vary much from 480,000, or about 135,000 less than the arrivals of January, 1888, being nearly 300,000 hogs under the January average for fourteen years past. January, 1888, we received 615,000; January, 1887, 1886, and 1885, receipts averaged 780,000 per month, and January, 1879, we received nearly 1,000,000. Receipts of hogs for November, December, and January will show about 540,000 decrease compared with the corresponding period one year ago.

Prices for hogs thus far this month have ruled 25c per 100 lbs below the average of January for thirteen years past, but still packers talk that hogs are only worth $4.00 or fully $1.50 per 100 lbs below the January average of thirteen years. They compare prices for pork with the present price of beef, but is it not a fact that cattle are relatively low? The present "average" price of 1,300 to 1,500-lb native beef cattle is about $3.75 or $1.25 per 100 lbs below the January average of thirteen years past. Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep against 28,734 hogs, 14,321 cattle, and 9,240 sheep received Wednesday of last week.

A leading dealer at the yards replied: "Armour said he was a little 'bullishly' inclined less than two weeks ago, and from the way the thing is working now he will be a big 'bull' after he has everybody badly scared."

Packers at Kansas City seem to be hammering the hog market hard since the speculators are out of the field there. During the last three days prices declined 20@30c. Chicago prices are about the same as last Saturday's closing quotations.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle thus far this week exhibit 9,000 decrease, compared with arrivals the first two days of last week. The market Monday ruled 5@10c higher for desirable grades, and Tuesday there was no quotable change in the market. Trade was active on both local and shipping account, and a good clearance was made. The quality was again rather common. About 40 carloads, or nearly 1,000 head, of Texas and Indian cattle numbered among the arrivals. Texas cows averaging 748 to 772 lbs sold at $1.90@2.00; Texas steers averaging 843@845 lbs at $2.25@2.85; Indians averaging 917 lbs sold at $3.40. One load of 1,485-lb cattle sold to a shipper at $4.60, and another load averaging 1,405 lbs at $4.50. The next highest price was $4.30 for 1,372-lb cattle. New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and other Eastern shippers paid $1.30@4.60 for 1,065@1,512-lb steers. Most of the shippers sold at $3.70@4.00; some 1,512-lb cattle sold at $3.95, some 1,260-lb steers at $4.00, and 1,193-lb steers at $3.70. Dressed beef men paid $2.70@4.25 for 882@1,445-lb steers. Most of the dressed beef steers sold at $3.40@3.75. Six car-loads of 917-lb Indian cattle sold at $3.40; some 1,000-lb natives at $3.60, and 1,075-lb Nebraskas at $3.70. Stock cattle averaging 700 to 1,148 lbs sold at $2.25@3.50, principally at $3.00@3.40. Over 100 head of 1,046 to 1,125-lb feeders sold at $3.50. Native cows sold at $1.25@3.00, principally at $2.30@2.70; bulls sold at $1.75@3.25, veal calves at $3.00@6.00, and butchers' steers at $3.00@3.25. A good clearance was made. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy beeves, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	$ 4.80@	5.15
Good to choice steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	3.85@	4.75
Fair to good, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.40@	4.25
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 lbs	2.90@	3.70
Fancy cows and heifers	2.80@	3.10
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.50@	2.15
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.75@	2.75
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.40@	2.70
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.65@	3.30
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@	6.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@	40.00

HOGS—Less than 10,000 hogs arrived Tuesday, against 34,960 one week ago and 28,914 two weeks ago. Thus far this week we have received less than 20,000, against nearly 61,000 the first two days of last week. Monday's market opened 5@10c higher, but closed with the advance more than lost. Tuesday's market opened 10c higher than Monday's closing prices, but after shippers filled their orders the market closed weak, with the advance lost. Packers used "main force" in lowering the market, considering the light receipts, which have been the smallest in months past. We will probably have about 80,000 this week. The quality of the receipts continues good, with a fair proportion of 350 to 450 lb hogs among the animals. All grades of hogs sold Tuesday at $4.80@5.05, with a few fancy light early in the day at $5.10. Comparatively few heavy sold above $5.00; in fact, fair to choice heavy closed at $4.85@4.95, with rough lots at $4.75@4.80; mixed closed at $4.80@4.95, with mixed on the butcher pig order at $5.00. Choice selected light closed at $5.05, with poor to good light at $4.80@5.00.

SHEEP—The run of sheep was heavy, but the demand was good and prices ruled firm at Monday's decline. All classes of buyers purchased freely. Several hundred Western sheep sold to feeders at $4.65@4.70. Westerns averaging 107@130 lbs sold at $4.60@4.70, with some averaging 75 lbs at $3.75. A car-load of 107-lb lambs sold at $6.50, and 69@90 lb lambs at $5.75@6.25. Sheep and lambs mixed averaging 92@98 lbs sold at $5.00@5.37½. Native sheep averaging 75@134 lbs sold at $3.60@5.00, with one load of 144-lb muttons at $5.25. Most of the native sheep sold at $4.50@4.85.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 470, nearly all for city slaughterers direct. No trading in beeves; dull for dressed beef at 6@8c per lb for common to native sides. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef steady at 9c per lb.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500, and 3,000 were carried over yesterday; dull, with a limited business; extremes for poor to good sheep, 4@5¼c per lb; for common to prime lambs, 5¾@7¼c; dressed mutton slow at 7½@9¼c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 9½@10¼c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,470, all for slaughterers direct, except one car load; a bunch of 122 hogs, averaging 172 lbs, sold at $5.65 per 100 lbs, and the range is put at $5.25@5.70.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,399; shipments, 1,037; active, especially at the opening; beef steers steady to weak; choice cows and fat heifers strong to a shade higher; others steady; stockers and feeding steers quiet but steady; good to choice corn-fed, $4.00@4.40; common to medium, $3.25@3.90; feeding steers, $2.00@3.25; cows, $1.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,035; shipments, 51; weak and 10c lower than the bulk of yesterday's business; good to choice, $4.75@4.85; common to medium, $4.50@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,363; shipments, 338; steady for good; common not wanted; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.25; common to medium, $3.50@3.75.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 350; shipments, 175. Market active and unchanged; prime, $3.00@3.25; feeders, $2.25@3.00; stockers and fat cows, $1.50@2.60; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.25; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800. Market opened 5c under yesterday, closing easy; light and mixed, $4.60@4.70; heavy, $4.70@4.80.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork—Is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 73s 9d, dull; do Western, 65s, dull. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot and January, 36s 6d, steady; February and March, 36s 9d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 8d, dull; do spring, 8s, dull. Flour—Is in fair demand; 11s 6d, steady. Corn—Is in fair demand; spot, January, February, and March, 4s, easy.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,200 bales American.

London, Jan. 22.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—42s 9d per quarter.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6 7-16d per gal.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—8@8¼d per gal.

Antwerp, Jan. 22.—PETROLEUM—18¾ francs paid, 18⅞ francs sellers.

New York, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—COTTON—The fluctuations were within narrow limits. The opening was at an advance of 1 to 2 points, but the tone became weaker, and the close was 2 to 4 points lower for the day. The receipts at the ports were surprisingly large, reaching 38,070 bales, against 28,772 bales this day last week and 15,419 last year. The close was weak after sales of 54,100 bales.

WHEAT—Was dull and 1¼c lower. The cables were dull and easier and the quantity on passage showed an increase of 1,936,000 bu. It was due partly to shipments from India of 700,000 bu. The option sales were 2,400,000 bu, including May at $1.01⅛@1.00⅛, June at $1.01⅝@1.00⅝, July at 98⅝@97⅝c, and December at 97⅝@97c; January quoted at 96⅝c, February at 97⅛c, and March at 97⅞c. May on the curb sold down to $1.00⅛, and later was $1.00¼. There were no cash sales of importance, No. 2 red was quoted at 96⅛@97⅛c.

CORN—Was ¼@⅜c lower, with the receipts larger than had been expected. McIntyre and Wardwell bought options early and Boyden and Bingham both sold. The option sales were 1,400,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for January at 43 11-16@43⅝c, February at 44⅛@43⅞@43⅛c, March at 45 1-16@44 11-16@44⅝c, April at 45⅛@45⅛c, and May at 45⅛@45c. The cash sales were 225,000 bu, including 10 loads for export at 44⅛c for old No. 2 mixed afloat, 41@41⅛c for steamer new No. 2 mixed in elevator, 42c for do yellow, 42@42⅛c for do white, 39⅛@39⅛c for No. 3 mixed in elevator, and 37@37½c for rejected.

OATS—Were lower and rather more active. The option sales were 300,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for February at 31⅛@31⅛c, March at 32⅛@31 11-16@31⅞c, and May at 32⅛@32⅛c; No. 2 white for January at 34⅛, February at 34⅛@34⅛c, and March at 34⅛c. The cash sales were 80,000 bu at 31⅛@31½c for No. 2 mixed and 34⅛c for do white.

BUTTER—Was higher at 27½@28c for Elgin extras.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand and firm at 12¼@12½c for fancy fall made.

EGGS—Were firmer.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 25,582 pkgs; exports, 2,167 brls and 11,887 sacks; easy and quiet; sales, 11,100 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady; 10@20 points down; closed steady at 25@35 points below yesterday; sales, 38,000 bags, including January at 15.55@15.70c; February, 15.50@15.55c; March, April, and May, 15.40@15.50c; June, 15.50@15.55c; July, 15.50@15.60c; August, 15.60c; September, 15.65@15.75c; October, 15.70@15.80c; December, 15.75@15.80c. Spot Rio firm and quiet; fair cargoes, 17¼c.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at 86⅝c, but after advancing to 87c became heavy and the price sagged off to 86⅛c. A reaction then occurred, on which the market closed firm at 86⅜c. Sales, 1,302,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was a marked improvement in the demand for dry goods today. Woolen goods were a little less active, but staple cottons, which have been quiet for some weeks, were again selling. In the cotton goods market prints, which were advanced Monday, were in demand at the advance. The jobbing trade was also more active, but develops slowly. The efforts of the Woolen Goods Association to reform certain alleged abuses, especially those relating to terms and discounts, met with discouragement in the meeting today of the signers of a provisional agreement. Most of them refused to abide by the terms unless a large number of signatures was obtained.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; seconds, 20c; factory, 16½@19c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25½@27c; firsts, 24@25c; good to choice dairy, 23@24c; fair to good, at 19@20c. Eastern creamery, 26@27c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new York, 12@12¼c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 18½@20c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 19@20c; Western choice, 17@18c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Weakened 1c today and the market was slow. Cars on track, 33. Cash closed at $1.14; January, $1.14; February, $1.14; May, $1.20 sellers; June, $1.20. Receipts, 7,735 bu; shipments, 6,548 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22.—WHEAT—Sample sellers claimed that the market was duller than the preceding day. Receipts were 93 cars, and moderate display was made on the tables, and buyers found no trouble in supplying themselves with all the grain needed. Speculative markets were weak on 1,100,000 bu increase in the amount on ocean passage; buyers of cash wheat seemed to have their fears of a famine allayed by the same cause. There was scarcely a sale made up to 12 o'clock, and the concessions in prices appeared to offer no inducement to millers. Shipments were 36 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard January, $1.15; February, $1.15½; May, $1.21; track, $1.17; No. 1 Northern January, $1.04; February, $1.04½; May, $1.06½; track, $1.09; No. 2 Northern January, 93½c; February, 94c; May, 96½c; track, 97c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull but prices of spot and near futures of No. 2 red ruled steady; late months ⅜@½c lower; No. 2 red, January, 95¼@95½c; February, 95¾@95½c; March, 96¾@96⅞c; April, 97½@98c; May, 99@99½c. Corn—Quiet but steady for No. 2 mixed spot and January; later months a shade easier; sales: No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 38c; No. 4 high mixed, 39c; No. 3 mixed, in grain depot, 38@38½c; steamer No. 2 mixed do, 40½c; do, in export elevator, 39¼@39½c; No. 2 mixed do, 41¼@41½c; No. 2 mixed, January, 41¼@41½c; February, 41⅜@41⅞c; March, 42@42½c; April, 42½@43c; May, 43¾@44c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 do, in elevator, 34c; do in grain depot, 34½c; futures dull and weak; No. 2 white, January, 33¾@33⅞c; February, 33¾@34¼c; March, 34¼@34½c; April, 34¼@35c; May, 35@35½c.

Toledo, O., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; lower; cash, $1.01; May, 96⅛c; July, 89c. Corn active; cash, 34½c; May, 37c. Oats quiet; cash, 37½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, January, $5.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; clover-seed, 144 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; clover-seed, 150 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]c; March, [illegible]c; April, [illegible]c; May, [illegible]c. Corn—Western fairly active and easy; mixed, spot and January, [illegible]; [illegible]

Western white, 33@33c; do mixed, 29@31; graded No. 2 white, 33c asked.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Corn steady: new high mixed, 30@31c; new mixed, 30¼@30½c; new rejected, 28½@29½c. Oats scarce; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 24@25½c. Rye irregular; No. 2, 47@48½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.04; spirits, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 39,600 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,650 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,200 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; rye, 3,300 bu; barley, 1,280 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 22.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 43c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

A READER, city: The firm name is Clapp & Davies.

No Spool Silk Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of yesterday, in quoting the article from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* headed "Judicial Warning to the Trusts," we notice you include Spool Silk Trust. We beg to state that there is no trust or combination of any kind among the spool silk manufacturers of this country, and in justice to them we believe they are entitled to this correction. R. W. HARE,
Manager Nonotuck Silk Company.

Bee-Hive Bank Dividends.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In today's issue of THE TRIBUNE it is stated in the notice of the payment of a third dividend of 4 per cent on claims against the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank ("Bee-Hive") that "creditors must present their claims Feb. 6, and those who fail to do so will lose their share of the final dividend." This statement is incorrect. The receiver will *commence* payment of dividend Feb. 6, but claims will not be barred until June 25, 1889. Will you please make the necessary correction and oblige.
SAMUEL D. WARD.

Where Is William C. Shotwell?

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The information I seek, if obtained, would be of supreme gratification to me, as the fate of the person in question is shrouded in mystery. William C. Shotwell went to Chicago in 1836. For seventeen years his friends heard no tidings of him. Then he returned to his home near Plainfield, N. J., remaining a short time. He again went West. Afterwards there was a rumor of his death, but nothing definite. Part of his time was spent in the publishing houses in Chicago, as he possessed more than ordinary ability. He was also editor of a paper at Galena. If you have any knowledge of his history it would be a favor to hear it, for which we would return our sincere thanks. PIATT WILLIAMSON,
No. 2121 North Calvert street.

A Farmer Asks Several Questions.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a farmer and stock-raiser. I find in talking with my neighbors who are engaged in the same business that there are some questions connected with the cattle business which the average farmer does not understand. Perhaps you will be kind enough to enlighten us. We do not know why, after all the agitation there has been about freight charges, it should cost us 25 per cent more to ship a car of cattle to Chicago than it did some years ago. Some of us wonder why we should be compelled to pay $1 a bushel for corn at the Stock-Yards and $30 a ton for hay. Farmers think it hard to sell corn for 26 cents a bushel and hay for $7 a ton and be compelled to pay such prices in Chicago.

We do not understand why, with cattle cheaper than ever before, meat should be the same price it has always been. It would be some satisfaction to the beef producers to know that if they have to raise beef at a loss the great mass of the people were getting some benefit from it. But as far as we are able to find out the profit goes to the commission men, Stock-Yards stockholders, dressed beef men, and railroad men.

There is an angry feeling developing among the farmers toward the men who they believe have combined against them. Whether this feeling is justified by the facts or not the writer is not prepared to say, but that there is such a feeling any one can discover by conversing with the men who raise and ship beef in this vicinity.
MORRIS LEWIS.

Ford's Emigration Regulation Bill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—In yesterday's TRIBUNE I read your article entitled "Time to Make a Change," based on the Ford committee's report to Congress, and, as an Irish-American, I carefully looked over said report. It is certainly worthy of the careful, candid consideration of every American citizen, whether native or adopted, and I am sure will call forth a good deal of honest discussion for and against the amendments necessary to its adoption, and I thought perhaps it would be a good time to suggest a little improvement on this report, by requesting the committee to insert an additional item compelling every male immigrant 18 years of age (or over) landing in any city or seaport of the United States to take an oath of allegiance, or his intention of becoming an American citizen. This would do away with the hordes of foreign brawlers who infest all our large cities and denounce this God blessed country and its liberal institutions. The remedy may seem severe, but you must use severe remedies in extraordinary cases and give these foreigners to understand that they must become Americans, keep the peace, or go back to where they came from. And as it seldom happens that Congress makes any changes in our Heaven-blessed Constitution, I think it is time that intelligence had something to do with voting. Therefore, I would suggest that the present non-partisan committee add another clause to their present report: That after a certain date, say 1894, no man shall ever exercise the elective franchise in this country who cannot read the Constitution in the English language. This latter clause will certainly help on compulsory education, which is at present up permost in the minds of most of our taxpayers. Yours truly, IRISH-AMERICAN.

Reforming the Divorce Laws.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the proposed amendment to the marriage and divorce laws provision is inserted inhibiting the marriage of either party according to the discretion of the Judge granting the decree, and rendering bigamous a subsequent marriage contracted within the jurisdiction of the State during the period designated in the decree. While this is desirable, and even, in the judgment of all acquainted with the excesses now propagated by the loose divorce procedure, indispensable for reform, it is manifest that parties could pass out of the boundaries of Illinois and evade the regulation without incurring any risk. It is doubtful whether the United States Supreme Court would sustain any State law invalidating a marriage law in another State. General principles would undoubtedly be applied to the settlement of such an issue. Federal precedents would scarcely tolerate the assumption by any Commonwealth to abridge the civil rights of citizens of another Commonwealth.

It may be well to pass the act with this provision in it for the measure of restraint it will exercise even within the State of Illinois, and to set an example which other States, aroused to the enormity of the evil, may be persuaded to follow. It may be well to pass it for the proof it will afford of good faith on the part of men and women whose resort to divorce is not caused by inadequate or unworthy motives. But its obvious limitations serve to make more apparent the necessity of a uniform divorce law. Every effort that can be made to influence legislation, National or State, in this direction should be made as earnestly and as generally as possible. If State law associations should take the question up progress might be accomplished within a twelvemonth.

The profound moral sense of the American people is fully alive to the importance and the urgency of this reform. The prohibition of remarriage within a term of years is the only effectual check upon the now headlong race into the divorce courts of every state in the Union in which the bars are low. National legislation, even if attainable, must perforce be tardy and will be beset on every side with difficulties. Even if constitutional consent were already procured for the admission of the proposed amendment authorizing the enactment of a uniform divorce and marriage law, years would elapse before such laws could be gotten on the statute books. Voluntary effort, coöperative, general, based on only the necessity of the reform, avoiding collision with sectional and party prejudice, and keeping in view only the National honor and the safety of the family, would accomplish something. Why should not the Bar Associations take the subject up? REFORM.

Criticises an Old Southern Whig.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read with curious interest the article in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday signed "Old Southern Whig," from Austin, Ill., entitled "How to Solve the Southern Problem." How the old Southern Whig came to write from Austin, Ill., instead of Austin, Tex., excites my curiosity a little, but as Austin, Ill., is a suburb of Chicago like Hyde Park, where I now live, and as Chicago has gathered in people from all parts of the world, it no doubt is all right. Perhaps the "Old Southern Whig" of Austin, Ill., is, like myself, a native Southerner; and knows of what he writes. I beg to think that that word proletariat—that "enfranchised proletariat"—sounds a little un-American. The writer, I suppose, simply means that the old Southern planters and real estate owners have arrayed themselves against an enfranchisement of the negroes, but under the Constitution the negroes are citizens of the United States and entitled to vote. Now, whether Longstreet or Mahone shall go into the new Cabinet may be a matter of indifference to the great body of the people of this country. Whoever the President shall think fit to be placed in the Cabinet will be indorsed by the Republican party. There are as many as 500 men of the Republican party qualified for a Cabinet position, and if the great body of the people will, as they do, keep still all will come out right. If every member of the Cabinet were taken from the North, South, East, or West, if they were the best men, we the people would be content. There should be no North and no South on the question. Only they must be Republicans and call themselves by that name. Upon the question of a free election and a fair count in the South as in the North all honest men agree. The South, however solid now, will not keep solidly Loco-foco or Democratic much longer unless they change their habits in the [illegible] of elections. I [illegible] in the views ex-pressed by THE TRIBUNE that just as soon as any considerable portion of the white men of the South determine and stand for free elections and a fair count the colored men will have the protection of the white men of their own party and the old game of bulldozing and murder will stop. Now, unless the white men of the South are willing to step out of the woods and array themselves on the side of justice and right and free elections and a fair count, none of them ought to expect to hold any office under the President of the United States. There are now in the South enough good men and Republicans, mostly white men, to fill all Government offices. Let only such men hold the offices; let no man who denies the constitutional right of any class of citizens to vote as they please be permitted to hold any office under Presidential appointment; that's all—no hurrah about it. Try it—it has never been—truth and justice demand it.
OBADIAH WESTON.

Goldwin Smith's Charges Against the Irish.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It should be observed, in reference to the charges which Mr. Goldwin Smith has so repeatedly urged in his own publications and in the London *Times* against the American Irish of the cities, that they are grossly exaggerated now, though they may have been true to some extent in some instances in the past. It is quite the thing, as Mr. Bryce in his recent book observes, "to use the immigrants, and especially the Irish, much as the cat is used in the kitchen to account for broken plates and food which disappears." But to the extent that they have aided native demagogs, traitors, and corruptionists they have been the victims of other circumstances and of British misrule in Ireland. People do not recover from the debasing effects of laws in a generation. And it is small wonder that the Irish who were dumped on our shores from British famine ships, who had been kept illiterate in their own country by the operation of savage penal laws, should fall easy victims to the wiles and inducements of public corruptionists in this country. Mr. Smith, writing some years ago on Irish lawlessness, said: "It would be unjust to confound these agrarian conspiracies with ordinary crime, for the secret tribunals were to the people the organs of a wild law of social morality by which on the whole the interest of the peasant was protected." Mr. Bryce, commenting on this statement in another of his recently published books, says: "It was under conditions like these that the suspicion of the law and its ministers became worked into the veins and nerves of the Irish peasant." His lawlessness was the product of the ferocious and barbarous system of English government in Ireland. Those offenses which factions of the American Irish committed against the laws of America and against the principles of American liberty in New York and Baltimore and in Pennsylvania some years ago are the natural outcome of the British system in Ireland. Both Ireland and America have been the victims of that system which Mr. Smith would continue in such modified form as the progress of enlightment would permit.

But, again, with Mr. Bryce it may be remarked that American cities, and especially New York, were not Edens before the Irish immigrants began to arrive, and they would not become Edens if the Irish were to move out altogether. The Irish have had little to do in the government of Philadelphia, and there have been periods in the history of that city when the government was as corrupt as that of London under the rule which has just been overthrown there. But the bad effects of the British system, as it might be called, are passing away. The Irish, as they become more enlightened and better educated, make some of the best citizens of the Union. They are always loyal to American principles and stand as bulwarks in the workingmen's organizations against the inroads of Socialism and anarchy. J. S.

Can We Dispense with the County Superintendent of Schools?

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your Sunday edition an article entitled "Defective School Laws" contains this pertinent remark: "The first defect of the school laws that would strike men of judgment is the multiplicity of officers." Good, but no mention was made of the office of County Superintendent, whose salary alone will probably equal that of all the other officers. There is no doubt that our school laws need amending in many particulars, but in the matter of paying a County Superintendent a big salary we are behind the times. We haven't "kept up with the procession." Michigan abolished the office of County Superintendent nearly twenty years ago, and no State in the Union can equal her public schools. I think Iowa, whose schools are also celebrated, has done the same, but am not positive.

Our present system fosters a perpetual office-seeker. The office has been held by one man until he has become, like the Washington Government employé, unfit for any other work and must use the office to further his reëlection. That he has done so is notorious. Why should he not? "To the victor belong the spoils." Another remark from THE TRIBUNE's article was this: "School boards in the districts adjoining Chicago have been hot-beds of boodleism. There is no responsibility, no supervision." Why is there no responsibility, no supervision? Do we not pay a Superintendent to look after our schools? You would naturally think from the name of the office that a Superintendent would superintend. There you would be mistaken. It is the money collected by the boards and the elections that are superintended (?). If the schools are visited once a year by the great official or his paid "suitable assistant" he has complied with the requirements of the law. Why is there boodleism? Because every petty politician buys the favors of the great man in power by the votes he controls for him, and the niece, sister, cousin, or friend of the politician is recommended for certain schools here and there, as he can best place them, and in that way wholly incompetent teachers are employed, and so the machine grinds on. Instead of having a township board control all the schools each district elects its officers, and of course in districts where the illiterate politician is in the majority the schools are poor. There is no township probably in the State where the majority of voters would elect wholly incompetent officers, but there is a district just ten miles from Chicago where I am told by authoritative witnesses that at a school election the presiding officer, after an election judge was elected by acclamation, said: "Vell, if dot is de right mon, den coom oop." By controlling all the schools in the township by one board, whose three officers shall constitute the examining board for teachers' certificates, we would be able to get our best men in office, and if they failed in their duty put them out, as their salaries would not be so great that they could afford to neglect business to electioneer for an office on the school board.

When THE TRIBUNE begins to investigate and air the school question it is reaching the root of all reforms, and I respectfully suggest that the beginning of the reform movement commence in the abolition of the office of County Superintendent. A. Q. BRINKMAN.

Intermarriage of First Cousins.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of the 16th inst. you say editorially that by the Illinois law a marriage between first cousins is incestuous and absolutely void; that the children of such a union are illegitimate and cannot inherit the property of their father; and that such a marriage in Wisconsin or Iowa is as valid as one contracted between parties who are not of kin. And then you ask the following questions:

"If first cousins, living in Illinois, and wishing to marry, go to Wisconsin, are wedded there, and then return to Illinois, what is their status and that of their children? If the father were to die, leaving lands in Wisconsin, his children would inherit them, but how would it be with any lands that he might leave in Illinois? Would the children be bastards or legitimate in the eye of the Illinois law?"

You then add: "These are questions which lawyers cannot answer and which courts hate to pass on. The adoption of a uniform marriage law would end all these insoluble legal puzzles."

In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday Mr. Everett A. Aborn undertakes to instruct you on the law, and quotes liberally from Stewart's work on "Marriage and Divorce" to prove that "the capacity of parties to intermarry depends on the law of their domicile"; whereupon Mr. Aborn states that "a marriage" in Wisconsin or Iowa "of first cousins whose domicile is in Illinois is not valid and children of such marriage would be illegitimate." Such is not the law and never was, and if "Stewart on Marriage and Divorce" says so Mr. Stewart would better learn some law. If by the laws of any State first cousins may lawfully intermarry then a marriage of first cousins in such State is valid anywhere, no matter where the parties have their domicile. While it is competent for a State to prohibit all marriages within such State except marriages between parties having their domicile there, no State as yet has done so I am quite sure; and until a distinction between residents and nonresidents respecting the legal capacity of parties to intermarry shall be made by statute the validity of a marriage does not depend upon the domicile of the parties, but upon the laws of the State where the marriage takes place, and if it is valid there it is valid everywhere. Marriage is a civil contract, and, like other contracts, its validity is to be determined by the lex loci. In Kansas it is lawful for parties to contract in writing to pay 12 per cent interest. It is unlawful to make such a contract in New York. Suppose two citizens of Kansas should happen to be in New York and there should enter into a contract whereby the one should promise to pay the other a sum of money with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum (no place for performance being designated). Such contract would be void and could not be enforced in Kansas or anywhere else. Suppose two citizens of New York should be in Kansas together and and while there should enter into a contract whereby the one promised in writing to pay the other certain moneys with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum (no place for performance being designated). Such contract would be valid and could be enforced in New York and everywhere else. The validity of a marriage contract is to be determined upon the same rules. Unless prohibited by the law of the place where the contract is solemnized it is good the world over.

The "adoption of a uniform marriage law" would be well enough, but it is not essential to the settlement by courts of what you mistakenly call "insoluble legal puzzles." But a uniform law upon the subject of divorces, both as respects the causes for which a judicial separation should be decreed and the mode of procedure to that end, would be most beneficial. And it would seem that this end can be attained by intelligent State legislation if those interested would prepare the necessary measures and press them upon the attention of the Legislatures of every State in the Union. [illegible]

one which scarcely calls for an amendment to the Federal Constitution. Every time the rights or prerogatives of the States are narrowed and the powers of the Federal Government are broadened or enlarged a new element of weakness is lodged in our system of government.
A. B. C.

Wants Cleveland to Bounce Bayard and Appoint Blaine Secretary of State.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am not fully versed as to the legality or propriety of my proposition (neither am I a "Blaine man" in the full sense of that meaning, although I voted for him and would have supported him in 1888), yet it has occurred to me in consideration of the condition of affairs at Samoa that our Chairman, Senator Quay, be empowered by the unanimous voice of all patriotic Americans to submit this proposition to Chairman Brice, by him to be submitted to Cleveland: That in consideration of the early retirement of Secretary Bayard and the evident defunction (an improvement on "desuetude") of his "foreign policy," and the evident determination of the American people as expressed at the polls to reverse things generally from their past tendency (i. e., four years), the President request the present Secretary to hand in his "portfolio" (allowing him to first abstract and retain any of the secret correspondence between himself and Lord Sackville-West), also allowing him mileage to Great Britain.

Second, that James G. Blaine be then tendered the position of Secretary of State, after first giving "bonds" that he will not interfere with any matter beyond taking in hand the control of our foreign policy.

I make this proposition not as coming from a statesman, for I am only an ordinary citizen. As an ordinary citizen I have arrived at the conclusion that it is not always the best or safest plan for individuals or for nations to show timidity in the face of danger any more than to exhibit foolhardiness under the same conditions.

Neither is it a wise policy to allow things to "drift" along, trusting to "luck," when complications of a grave nature, involving such powerful nations as France, England, and Germany, are involved. With their tremendous preparations for immediate warfare and our evident inferiority in this respect we are face to face with a not improbable early conflict. The rapid march of events will precipitate war unless our foreign policy of timidity is abandoned. It is this timidity that has induced the Germans at Samoa to destroy American houses, abuse American citizens, and tear to pieces the American flag; and now who knows but a conflict between Americans and Germans may not have already commenced?

The Secretary has won imperishable renown in Haytian waters. He can afford to retire. Between the choice of the demolition of Legitime or succumbing to Yellow Jack the gallant Secretary was driven to the extremity of choosing the horn of one of two dilemmas. He fortunately took Yellow Jack into his confidence, and no blood was shed (save what Y. J. treacherously slew).

But the Nation is surely confronted by serious complications. The danger that stares the Nation in the face is the same that confronted us in 1860—the sceptre held in nerveless hands, imbecility everywhere apparent, rats fleeing or seeking to flee from a sinking ship, while Nationalism and Americanism, impatient and resolute, stand in the background to grasp the half-masted flag and place it where it belongs, and where it can be seen, and where it shall be respected, upheld by a people who advance no mere braggadocio, but are determined to simply maintain their rights. Yours truly,
S. W. GILLIAM.

The Australian Disfranchising Plan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see an article in THE TRIBUNE of today where you tell the Labor party to beware of the Australian way of voting, for it will disfranchise a large part of the laboring class who cannot read or write English. What a bluff! I always thought THE TRIBUNE was in favor of a pure election, but today's editorial makes me think it is in favor of fraud. You say the friends of these people who cannot read or write can now fix a ticket for them. Does not this throw open the gate for fraud? The politicians will buy the friend, and the friend will drive these poor people to the polls and vote for the man who paid the biggest sum. You must be ignorant of what you are talking about or else you are in favor of fraud. The Australian system provides for such an emergency. There are two men sworn to secrecy who will instruct those who cannot read or write how to fill out their ballots, so that no man will lose his vote. The laboring people are better instructed in this way of voting than you imagine. I belong to two laboring-men's organizations—the Street Car Association and the Knights of Labor—and we practice the Australian way of voting and find it satisfactory in every way. JOHN BURNS.

[As Mr. Burns appears to be a workingman, at least with his mouth, THE TRIBUNE will answer him, even though his remarks are a little more intemperate than is necessary. Opposition to the Australian or any other system is not necessarily evidence of a wish for fraud. On the contrary, this paper wants every man in this city and State to cast an unbought, unintimidated, uninfluenced vote. It wants him to have a full, free, unbiased chance to express his wishes at the ballot-box. Wishing that, it suggested to the labor organizations which appeared to be favoring the Australian plan for general elections that they might find its workings might disfranchise a large number of them.

It is one thing to use that plan for the choice of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and directors of the Street-Car Men's Association, where there are few offices and few candidates, all well known to the voters, and quite another thing to use it at a Presidential election. Had it been a law last November Mr. Burns would have had handed to him by the election officer a ticket four or five feet long, for it would have been a consolidation of the six tickets which were in the field. It would have had on it in single columns the names of 132 Presidential Electors, about fifty County Commissioners, nine or more members of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and so on. It must be remembered, furthermore, that Republican or Democratic nominees would not be printed all together but separately, under the sub-head of the office for which each was running. Thus the fifty County Commissioners would be arranged in alphabetical order under the head "County Commissioners," and the voter would have to hunt down the list, pick out the men he wanted, and "x" their names. Mr. Burns could probably do that, but does he know any Germans, Scandinavians, Italians, Russians, French, Dutch, Bohemians, or Poles, ignorant of the English language, who could probably not do it? There are many men who would claim ability to read English who might not stand this test. Furthermore, most men go the polls without knowing the names of all the candidates on the long tickets of their party. They may not be personally acquainted with a tenth of them. They vote for them all because they are their party nominees. They will have to get some one to mark out for them the persons they should support, and then, after studying that list, check off on the State ballot the names they find they are expected to favor.

There will be less trouble at a city spring election, for there will be fewer officers to vote for, but there will be enough to create confusion in the minds of many foreign voters. Once every four years Mr. Burns, if he lives on the West Side, votes for twenty-odd constables. Could he manage it if sixty to seventy names arranged in alphabetical order were presented to him and he were asked to pick out the nominees of his party? But perhaps he knows men who could not even if the "two men" (ward politicians) who are "sworn to secrecy" were to read all the names over to them.

It is possible that if the workingmen insist on it they will get the law they ask for in the cities. The farmers and the people in the small villages and towns will not accept it, for they prefer the old-fashioned way, but if the workingmen do get it they will appear before the Legislature two years hence petitioning for its repeal or radical amendment. That being so, perhaps it might be better to let them have it. If so they may learn by sad experience that it was not a love for fraud which induced THE TRIBUNE to warn them against it. This paper favors everything which promotes honest voting, but it fears this Australian plan would not work satisfactorily in this city.]

Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Dobrinz & Netter, hatters and fur dealers, made a voluntary assignment today. The firm give no statement of assets or liabilities. Mild weather caused the suspension.

John E. Burton was examined before a Court Commissioner this afternoon in the suit brought against him by the Central Trust Company of New York to foreclose a mortgage of $530,000 on property at Geneva Lake and elsewhere.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company has decided to extend the Ontonagon & Brule River Road from its present southern terminus to the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Road, a distance of twenty-six miles, the connection to be at a point thirty-five miles west of Champion.

A Railroad Strike Is Compromised.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The strike of brakemen on the Lake Erie & Western Railway inaugurated last night was settled this evening. The company agrees to an advance of one-tenth of a cent per mile per through brakemen and replaces the third man on local freight. Some other demands were not conceded. The company found it was not paying the customary prices for similar work and now pays the men who were on a strike two cents per mile. No trains ran today, but the strike is now over.

Finest Train to Washington.

The finest train to the National Capital is the Vestibule Limited, leaving Chicago via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. at 7:05 p. m. daily, arriving at Washington the next evening at [illegible] and Baltimore at 10:45. Every car in the train is vestibuled, including Baggage Cars, Day Coaches, and Pullman Sleepers. All the cars are heated by steam drawn from the locomotive. [illegible] are in attendance in the Day Coaches, [illegible] in the Sleepers, to wait upon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE DAILY TRIBUNE (exclus[illegible] edition) is sent to any address by m[illegible]
$6 A YE[illegible]
All postage prepaid; Sunday inclu[illegible] In the city delivered by carrier for [illegible] week, respectively.

VOLUME XLIX.

HOT TIMES AT ST.

THE BALLOT FOR UNITED [illegible] SENATOR POSTPONE[illegible]

Direct Charges of Bribery Ma[illegible] the Investigating Committee[illegible] ate in Executive Session Sev[illegible] Considering Its Partial Rep[illegible] Claims the Evidence Is Su[illegible] Blacken Several Men—A War[illegible] in the House.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.—[[illegible] "There is testimony submitted to [illegible] mittee, by a reputable member of [illegible] lature, which blackens the charac[illegible] of this body in which we [illegible] ting, and that testimony is [illegible] refuted." Thus said Senator [illegible] Democratic member of the Senate [illegible] appointed to investigate the charge[illegible] ery in connection with the Repub[illegible] cus which nominated Gen. W. D. [illegible] for the United States Senate. It w[illegible] executive session of the Senate, [illegible] made during a somewhat heated [illegible] the question of adjournment prior [illegible] a ballot for Senator.

The statement was blunt and u[illegible] and if a bomb had been thrown it c[illegible] created no more of a sensation. [illegible] dom that the Capital City has [illegible] shaken up by any political event[illegible] which have transpired within [illegible] Two committees investigating c[illegible] bribery on the part of men interes[illegible] election of United States Senator; [illegible] of the House and Senate summoned [illegible] and the uncertainty of the result[illegible] testimony not only so far as implic[illegible] persons directly interested [illegible] ing on some perhaps wh[illegible] hitherto stood unblemished [illegible] grace of having given or taken [illegible] but the possible results of that testi[illegible] the election of the caucus choice to [illegible] of United States Senator—these thi[illegible] wrought the politicians into a state [illegible] that has had no parallel in years. [illegible] ator Pope's remark was the most [illegible] concise, and flat-footed declaration [illegible] ruption that has been heard. It w[illegible] the enemies of Mr. Washburn ha[illegible] waiting for. It tickled the D[illegible] was startling. It was serious busin[illegible]

WARM TIME IN EXECUTIVE SES[illegible]

The Senate, in executive session, [illegible] time of it, and behind the closed d[illegible] people's representatives waxed hot i[illegible] and filibustered.

The session began at a quarter befo[illegible] Twelve o'clock was the time set for [illegible] ballot for a Senator. The member[illegible] bribery committee had promised [illegible] report prior to that time, and the en[illegible] W. D. Washburn counted on [illegible] port as an excuse to defe[illegible] Senators Ward, Pope, and Edwar[illegible] constitute the committee, were [illegible] the regular session of the Senate, [illegible] went up to the Capitol during the [illegible] and when President Rice called the [illegible] to order at 11:45 they were in their [illegible] Senator Ward said that the co[illegible] was ready to submit the ev[illegible] of bribery, and he thought it [illegible] be done before a ballot was [illegible] He offered a motion that the Senate [illegible] secret session and listen to the tes[illegible] Senator Day objected, as it would [illegible] time of the body until past noon, wh[illegible] ballot was to be taken; but, after a b[illegible] cussion, he withdrew the objection, [illegible] doors were closed. Then began the [illegible] of the voluminous testimony taken [illegible] the committee.

Some of the testimony was sen[illegible] One of the witnesses had testified [illegible] was offered a direct bribe for his [illegible] was in no unmistakable terms. [illegible] made a pure business transaction. [illegible] offered $3,000 spot cash in retur[illegible] vote. When this was read there w[illegible] eral pricking up of ears on [illegible] of the Senators. Other testimony w[illegible] hints had been thrown out to the [illegible] they voted as desired the consi[illegible] would be forthcoming, though the[illegible] no such cold-blooded propositions a[illegible] above alluded to. Little of a [illegible] nature was stated, but some [illegible] a partially compromising natur[illegible] brought out. One man had been o[illegible] certain Government position if he wo[illegible] for Sabin, and another claimed he [illegible] fered $1,000 for his vote, while still [illegible] had been, according to his story, g[illegible] bottles of wine by Washburn men, [illegible] came so drunk that he did not know [illegible] he received any money or not.

THE BALLOT POSTPONED.

At the completion of the testim[illegible] tussle began which had been expe[illegible] prepared for. It was an effort to [illegible] evidence of the committee as a club t[illegible] off the ballot for a United States [illegible] and for the time being it was suc[illegible] The testimony had struck the Senat[illegible] enough importance to warrant a te[illegible] postponement of the ballot. The nar[illegible] Senator was called in the testimony [illegible] the morning, but the statement w[illegible] that one member of the body would b[illegible] cated in what was yet to come.

Senator Bowen had been chosen t[illegible] for the Democrats of the Senate, and [illegible] velop the tactics which might stave [illegible] ballot for Senator. He moved to adj[illegible] til tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. [illegible] port of his position he said that w[illegible] full report of the committee was pen[illegible] would be manifestly improper to [illegible] ballot.

To appoint a committee to investig[illegible] serious charges and to listen to s[illegible] dence as has just been read and the[illegible] ballot would be to stultify the co[illegible] He pointed to the statutes, which [illegible] that in case a ballot is not taken the [illegible] prescribed for the election of a [illegible] States Senator one shall be taken th[illegible] ing day.

The motion met with a speedy and [illegible] opposition from Senator Edwards, [illegible] Gen. Washburn's manager. He [illegible] strong plea that it was the duty of [illegible] ate under the Constitution to take a [illegible]

Senator Buckman, Sabin's manage[illegible] a most heated speech in favor of an [illegible] ate vote. He said: "Gentlemen, [illegible] duty as Republicans, and as member[illegible] dignified body in which we sit, [illegible] to follow the written stat[illegible] this matter, but I hold th[illegible] caucus is absolutely binding o[illegible] Republican who went into it. I am [illegible] support the nominee of that caucus. [illegible] the greatest respect for the honesty [illegible] tegrity of the members of this bo[illegible] characterize as a vilifier that man [illegible] the audacity to attempt to blacken t[illegible] of any member here without actual [illegible] his possession.

"Do you believe," asked Senator C[illegible] Senator Ward, "that there is one bit [illegible] dence which reflects directly on ei[illegible] Sabin or Mr. Washburn? You ca[illegible] it out that a great wrong has been c[illegible] party by the charges that have be[illegible] in connection with the caucus."

WARD DEFINES HIMSELF.

Senator Ward replied: "It the te[illegible] sworn to before us is true—and it is [illegible] impeached—it reflects on all the ca[illegible] and if true I would not vote for ei[illegible] Washburn or Mr. Sabin for the [illegible] States Senatorship. It should ma[illegible] ference to us who is blackened by th[illegible] tigation. Let it go on, and let thi[illegible] wait until the testimony is all in [illegible] go on record on these questions."

A vote was taken on Senator Bow[illegible] tion to adjourn until tomorrow morn[illegible] was defeated by a vote of 25 to 17. [illegible] [illegible] as a test vote, the[illegible]